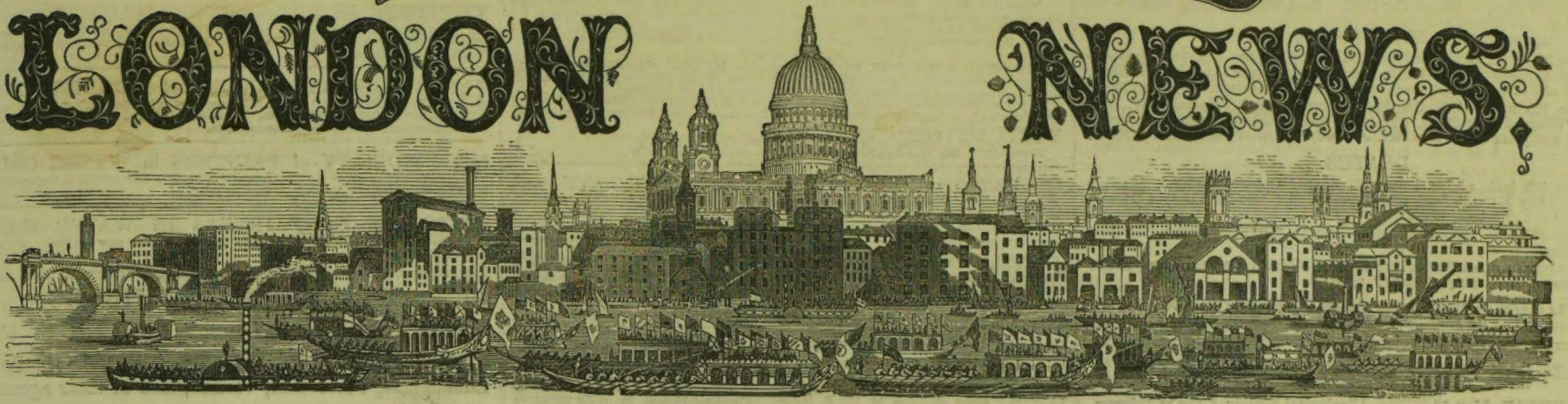


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SKETCHES IN SPAIN: A CARLIST AMBUSCADE.

has been so general and abundant for the last three or four years has reached its culminating point, and will presently decline. Something of this may be due to the disturbing influence which was sure to accompany the payment by France of her war indemnity to Germany, and something also to a variety of concurrent causes which we need not now stay to enumerate. The fact, however, remains, and unquestionably is a fact of no small gravity—namely, that while it is quite possible that for some time to come the tide of active commerce may still run high, it has nevertheless turned, and may be expected, more or less gradually, to run on the ebb. Whether prices, now unnaturally inflated, will sink to their former level it is difficult to foresee with anything approaching to certainty. But we think it is not at all unlikely that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has already begun to regret that, in framing his Budget for the year, he based his estimate of annual revenue upon an expectation that trade and commerce would continue to flow on at the rapid pace which has marked their course during the year gone by.

We should be sorry, however, and indeed we should be unreasonable, to exaggerate, either in political or financial affairs, the symptoms of the present moment. They may fairly arrest our attention, but they need not necessarily excite alarm. The great wave of activity by which affairs in Europe have been lately upborne has nearly spent its force. We know not that this is to be regretted in the long run. At any rate, it should not be matter of surprise or complaint. A prolonged spell of over-excitement, be its cause whatever it may, is as little to be desired for nations as for individuals. Both the one and the other may live too fast, and an occasional check to an exhaustive expenditure of the energies may prove salutary, as well to national as to personal life. Prudence bids us accept even a distant warning. If the ground already gained can be held for the next few years, even though no advance be made upon it, there will be sufficient matter for thankfulness; and that, we imagine, is within the compass of our own choice.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princesses Christian and Beatrice, visited the International Exhibition at South Kensington yesterday week. Her Majesty spent some little time in the school of cookery, and heard a lecture by Mr. Buckmaster on the making of omelettes. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace for Windsor, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards to Paddington. Prince and Princess Christian left the palace for Frogmore.

On Saturday last the Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales arrived at the castle on a visit to the Queen. The Danish Minister and Madame de Bulow also arrived. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Princess of Wales, the Danish Minister and Madame de Bulow, the Countess of Mayo, Lady Emily Kingscote, Lord Camoys, General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys, and Major-General Lord Alfred Paget.

On Sunday morning the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the castle. The Queen, the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Dr. Woodford, Vicar of Leeds, officiated. The Danish Minister and Madame de Bulow left the castle. Her Majesty entertained at dinner the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Countess of Mayo, Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and Lord Frederic Kerr.

On Monday the Duke of Edinburgh left the castle for London. The King and Queen of the Belgians, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Teck and the Countess of Caledon, M. de Solvyns (Belgian Minister), the Lord Steward and Countess of Bessborough, Viscount Halifax, and Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. J. Peel arrived at the castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Princess of Wales, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Prince Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, M. de Solvyns, the Countess of Mayo, the Baroness de Hooghvorst, the Lord Steward and Countess of Bessborough, Viscount Halifax, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. J. Peel, Baron L. Prisse, Comte d'Oultremont, and Viscount Torrington. Her Majesty's private band played in the drawing-room after dinner. Princess Christian, who had been present at the concert of the Windsor and Eton Choral Society at St. Mark's School, joined the Royal circle in the evening, to which Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Colonel H. F. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander C. H. Stewart, commanding the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry F. Davies, commanding the third battalion Grenadier Guards, had invitations.

On Tuesday the King and Queen of the Belgians and the other visitors who arrived on the previous day at the castle, except Princess Louise, left the castle. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Princess of Wales, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Lady Caroline Barrington, General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys, Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Hardinge, and Sir Howard Elphinstone.

By command of the Queen a state concert was given on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of upwards of 800 was invited. The King and Queen of the Belgians, the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians and the members of the Royal family, entered the saloon at half-past ten o'clock, when the concert commenced. The following artistes performed:—Mlle. Titiens, Albani, Ilma di Murska, Madame Patey, M. Faure, Signori Gardoni, Cotogni, Campanini, Herr Ludwig Straus, and Mr. John Thomas. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. The band and chorus (consisting of upwards of 160 performers) were selected from the Italian Operas, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, and her Majesty's private band.

On Wednesday the Princess of Wales, with her children and Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, left for London.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has left Windsor Castle for Balmoral Castle, where the Court will remain until about the middle of next month, when the Queen will return to receive the Shah of Persia as her Majesty's guest at Buckingham Palace.

The Hon. Frances Drummond has succeeded the Hon. Mary Pitt as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Lord Methuen and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell have succeeded Lord Camoys and Lord Frederic Kerr as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales gave a dinner yesterday (Friday) week at the Austrian Ministry of Finance at Vienna, in honour of the Crown Princess of Germany, after which his Royal Highness, with his guests, proceeded to the German Embassy, where a brilliant soirée was given. On Saturday last the Prince, with Prince Arthur and the Crown Prince of Denmark, attended the celebration by the English workmen held in honour of the completion of the British department of the Exhibition. The Prince defrayed the expense of the entertainment. His Royal Highness, with Prince Arthur, was present at the Court dinner given by the Emperor of Austria. On Sunday the Prince and Prince Arthur proceeded in the steamer *Ariadne* to Pesh, where their Royal Highnesses arrived at nine o'clock, passing the evening at the National Casino, or Club. On Monday the Prince, with Prince Arthur, received at the Hôtel Hungaria Count Waldstein and various Ministers. The Prince afterwards visited the Archduke Joseph, who subsequently returned the visit, after which their Royal Highnesses drove, with the Archduke, to the Island of St. Margaret. Later in the day the Prince received the members of the Grand Lodge of Hungary, and afterwards witnessed the regatta on the Danube, and in the evening went to the opera. On Tuesday the Prince visited the Academy of Science and was present at the races. His Royal Highness, with Prince Arthur, was entertained with a dinner and ball by the members of the National Casino. After dinner, the Volunteer Fire Brigade paraded before the windows of the club by torchlight. The Princes returned to Vienna on Wednesday, and in the evening dined with the British Ambassador; after which their Royal Highnesses attended a soirée at the residence of the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. The Prince, with Prince Arthur, has made minute inspections of the Exhibition.

The Princess of Wales returned to Marlborough House, on Wednesday, from Windsor. Her Royal Highness visited the Duchess of Inverness at Kensington Palace.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

The King and Queen of the Belgians visited the Crystal Palace on Thursday week. The King afterwards attended the Houses of Lords and Commons. Their Majesties dined with M. and Madame van de Weyer. On the following day the King proceeded to Liverpool. The Queen drove to Richmond Park, and visited the Duke and Duchess of Teck. Her Majesty dined with the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and afterwards went with her Royal Highness to the Lyceum Theatre. On Saturday last the King returned to Buckingham Palace from Liverpool. Their Majesties dined with Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, and afterwards went to a reception at the residence of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Beust. On Sunday the King and Queen, with Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, partook of luncheon with Colonel and Mrs. Maude, and afterwards drove to the Royal paddocks and Hampton Court. On Monday their Majesties breakfasted with M. and Madame van de Weyer, and had luncheon with the Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew, and afterwards proceeded to Windsor Castle, returning on Tuesday to Buckingham Palace. The Queen drove to the meeting of the Four-in-Hand Club in Hyde Park and dined with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House, and were present at the ball given by the Duchess. On Wednesday the King drove to Denmark-hill and visited Mr. Bessemer, and inspected the model of the proposed steamer for Channel service. Their Majesties went to the flower show at the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park. The Queen drove to Kew and took leave of the Duchess of Cambridge. Their Majesties dined with Frances Countess Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, and afterwards went to the state concert. On Thursday the King and Queen were present at a morning concert given by his Excellency Musurus Pasha at the Turkish Embassy.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in town on Saturday last from Sorrento. The Duke will preside at the dinner in aid of the funds of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, on June 17, at the London Tavern.

Prince Arthur will be admitted to the freedom of the Haberdashers' Company on June 18, and will be present at the banquet afterwards given by the masters and wardens.

The Duchess of Cambridge, with the Duke and Duchess of Teck, were present yesterday week during the annual dinner given by her Royal Highness to the inmates of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Orphans and Widows.

The Duchess of Argyll had a garden party, on Wednesday, at Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, at which Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne and the Duchess of Teck were present.

The Royal London Yacht Club opened its season, on Saturday last, with a cruise from Erith to Gravesend. The yachtsmen and friends afterwards dined at the Rosherville Hotel—Mr. J. S. Earle, the vice-commodore, presiding. On the same day, the Ranelagh Yacht Club opened its season, the dinner taking place at the New Falcon, Gravesend—Mr. Boyd, the commodore, presiding.

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THE CARLISTS IN SPAIN.

As we gave last week, from the sketch by our Special Artist in Spain, Senor Pinheiro, an illustration of the scene in the old Moorish fort at the Alhambra at Granada, where some of the captured Carlists were confined, another Engraving, in this Number of our paper, represents the prisoners in the adjacent grounds about to enter their place of detention. The style of guerrilla fighting carried on by their partisan bands, under several leaders of obscure names, in Catalonia and other Spanish provinces, is shown in the sketch of a Carlist ambuscade engraved for our front page. Many of them seem to be furnished with no better weapons than the ancient blunderbuss, with a trumpet-shaped barrel for a big charge of loose slugs or bullets, which may perhaps be found in an old curiosity-shop or in that of a marine-store dealer. Their fire upon the soldiers who advance in skirmishing order along the road below this rocky post of vantage might not be very destructive, if the troops could agree to treat it with contempt; but the effect of a sudden hostile greeting, when the foe is scarcely seen, and is perched on an inaccessible cliff above your head, has often caused a panic and consequent disaster among the rank and file of a regular army. It was in this way that Garibaldi was enabled to gain his surprising victories in the mountain districts of Como, the Italian Tyrol, and Sicily, both in 1848 and 1860; but there is no proof as yet of the same degree of special military talent in the Carlist chiefs of Spain.

THE LATE JOHN STUART MILL.

The death of this eminent philosopher, which took place at Avignon on Thursday week, is felt by all generous and reflecting men, of whatever party, to be a serious loss. A keen and bright intellect, which was ever prompted by noble sentiments to work for lofty aims of truth and human welfare, has been removed from this world. It must be confessed that his later essays in speculation on the ethical principles of political and social reform had not commanded much success. His authority had, on the whole, been rather diminished since the three years he sat in the House of Commons by his attempts to urge the practical application of those principles. The enthusiastic hopes of his supporters at the Westminster election of 1835 were disappointed, in some degree, by his manifest failure as a statesman. But as a great scholar and original thinker upon all subjects belonging to the Science of Mind, and a man of great moral as well as intellectual excellence, of the purest sincerity, the strictest rectitude, the warmest benevolence and most ardent piety, he is justly esteemed by those who could not follow his guidance in controversies of the day. Of John Stuart Mill, personally, we believe the highest estimate that has been formed is no exaggeration; but his judgment was probably misdirected upon several important questions; it was certainly at variance with the deliberate opinions of the soundest and best-informed English minds; and there we are disposed to leave it. These parting comments and remarks seem all that need here be added to what has been said of Mill on former occasions. An attempt was made in this Journal, seven years ago, to delineate the characteristic tendencies and qualities of his genius, and the arguments of his chief literary works. Nothing has since occurred to demand any alteration of that review; but a distinguished French writer, M. Taine, has produced an elaborate criticism of our countryman, as the representative of "English Positivism," which is worthy of our candid attention. More recently, the principles asserted by Mill in his essay "On Liberty," and in that on "The Subjection of Women," have been controverted by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen with much force of masculine understanding, in a volume entitled "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," which has just been published, a reprint from the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The enduring reputation of John Stuart Mill rests mainly upon his "System of Logic, Inductive and Ratiocinative," which is an approved text-book at the Universities; and, secondarily, upon his "Principles of Political Economy." Many other writings, from 1835 to the other day, proved his fertility of thought, the acuteness and profoundness of his insight, the refinement of his taste, and the strength of his philanthropic and social affections. But these contributions to current discussion have mostly been superseded by later results or experiments; and we do not know that even his "Examination of Sir William Hamilton" is a work of permanent use and value. A system of metaphysics, in fact, is scarcely more long-lived than a ship, which is apt to be found unseaworthy after a quarter of a century, and may no longer be classed A 1 at Lloyd's. It is pretty much the same with a system of ethics; neither Capitalism nor Utilitarianism, in their present forms, will occupy the minds of our grandchildren, but the next age may have to decide upon new shapes of creeds, which those mental tendencies, being inherent in mankind, will then have begotten—

Our little systems have their day:
They have their day, and cease to be.

It is stated that Mr. Mill has left his autobiography to be published. He was sixty-seven years of age. A meeting to arrange for some tribute to his memory will be held at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday. The Portrait we give is from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Westminster.

SCENE FROM THE "WANDERING JEW."

Mr. Leopold Lewis has shown himself the successful manipulator of old subjects in the spectacle which may now be witnessed at the Adelphi under the above title. We give an engraving of one of the scenes which, though in the first act, is one of the most effective in the drama. It shows the supernatural experience of the Wandering Jew in the Arctic regions, where he gazes on the various tableaux which prefigure the fortunes of his race and offspring. Mr. F. Lloyds probably never built up anything in its way more effective. The play throughout is very mysterious in its colouring, and it would be difficult to present a very intelligible account of the situations as they arise. Plays of this kind require the aid of the original romance to their full interpretation. An immense amount of story is here concentrated into a few scenes, and the audience apparently accept in them a satisfactory epitome of the book.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer were received with cordial honours, on Tuesday, by the Mayor and municipal body of Limerick. The occasion of the Viceroyal visit was the opening of the new docks. Their Excellencies were hospitably received and entertained by Mr. James Spaight, President of the Limerick Chamber of Commerce.

The memorial-stone of the first set of board schools, in Bath-street, Nottingham—to cost £7000—has been laid by the chairman of the board, the Rev. Prebendary Morse, in the presence of the Mayor, Corporation, and other public men; and the foundation stone of the first board school in Huddersfield has been laid by Mr. W. Mellor, Mayor, chairman of the board. Accommodation is to be provided for 800 children.



THE LATE JOHN STUART MILL.



SCENE FROM "THE WANDERING JEW," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.



LECTURE ON COOKERY AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Extra Supplement.

THE QUEEN AND BLUECOAT BOYS.

An interesting scene at Buckingham Palace six weeks ago has supplied the subject of our large Engraving for the Extra Supplement now presented. It was on Thursday, April 3, at three in the afternoon, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as president of Christ's Hospital, arrived at the palace to present to the Queen the boys of the Mathematical School, who came to exhibit their drawings and charts to her Majesty. When the Queen entered the picture gallery the following gentlemen connected with Christ's Hospital had the honour of being presented to her Majesty by the Duke of Cambridge:—Alderman Sir Benjamin S. Phillips and Mr. William Helps (acting treasurers), Mr. John Derby Allcroft (governor), the Rev. Thomas J. Potter, M.A. (Head Master of the Mathematical School), and Mr. H. Watts Mason (Head Drawing Master). The Queen inspected the drawings and the charts, which were laid before her Majesty by each boy separately, Viscount Sydney, G.C.B. (Lord Chamberlain), the Countess of Caledon (Lady in Waiting), Lady Churchill, Lord Wrottesley (Lord in Waiting), Colonel the Hon. Henry W. J. Byng (Groom in Waiting), Colonel Du Plat and Colonel H. F. Ponsonby (Equerries in Waiting), and the Master of the Household were in attendance. All these particulars were duly recorded in the Court news of that week. Our Artist correctly represents the scene as having rather a ceremonial character, the boys kneeling in a row before her Majesty and holding up their papers. The sketch was made by special permission.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION COOKERY.

The school of economical cookery, which is a feature of this year's London International Exhibition, was honoured, yesterday week, with a visit from her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice. This department of the Exhibition is situated in the Eastern Annexe, where the Walter printing-press and other printing or paper-making machinery were placed last year. There are practical demonstrations, at certain hours, of the best methods of cooking different kinds of food, with brief explanatory lectures, in a familiar style, by Mr. Buckmaster. Visitors are allowed to taste on payment of a small fee. The camp cooking apparatus of the German soldiers, with specimens of their famous peace-and-pork sausages for stewing, is shown by men expert in the use of it. Among the patent stoves and utensils of English invention is the gas cooking and heating apparatus of Messrs. Sidney Leoni and Co., which has proved most successful at the London Hospital, saving that institution above £300 a year in waste of meat and fuel.

The Queen arrived yesterday week at a quarter past ten o'clock. Her Majesty was received by the Marquis of Ripon, Lord President of the Council; the Earl of Carnarvon, chairman of the managing committee of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition; the Hon. F. Leveson Gower, chairman of the committee for the School of Cookery, and other Commissioners. They conducted the Royal visitors to the School of Cookery, where Mr. Buckmaster, the lecturer, delivered a short address, explaining to the Queen and Princesses how to cook an *omelette aux fines herbes*, while that operation was deftly performed, in four minutes, by the ablest hands under his direction. Three eggs, beaten up slightly with a little chopped parsley and a pinch of pepper and salt, were put into a frying-pan containing one ounce of melted butter; the mixture was stirred till it began to set or thicken, with an occasional shake of the pan; when the omelette grew solid it was folded into an oval shape, and was turned quickly into a dish when it had taken a fine golden colour. The omelette was fried over a gas stove. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses each tasted the omelette, which the Queen pronounced to be very good. They next inspected the German military cooking apparatus, and the Queen said a few words in German to the soldiers in charge of it. Having afterwards gone through the picture galleries, and looked at the ancient silks, and the apparatus for saving life at sea, the Royal party left the Exhibition at eleven o'clock.

THE MODOC INDIAN WAR.

Mr. Simpson, our Special Artist, has made his way, on a sketching tour round the world, from China to California, whence he sends the following letter:—

Captain Gillem's Head-Quarters, Lake Tulé, Siskiyou County, California, April 21, 1873.

It was only yesterday that I was able to reach this point, as it took me nearly a week to come from San Francisco. I hired a man to drive me from Yreka in a light vehicle, but we got intelligence half way that the Modocs were all over the country, killing whites, and my Jehu would not go on. So it was a day or so before I got on with a wagon with commissariat stores. The mail was to have left at seven this morning, but it will not leave yet for an hour; and, as I set to work early this morning, I take advantage of the delay to send you the inclosed. The next mail leaves on Thursday, when I hope to send you more sketches. The key sketch and slight notes will explain the picture. I have put in every tent in the camp, so that all the soldiers are delighted with it, for each knows his own tent. I am going over, either to-day or to-morrow, to Captain Jack's quarters. It is now nearly a week since my clothes were off my back. I have been sleeping in haylofts and worse places. Everyone sleeps with his clothes on, to be ready in case of an attack of Modocs. It is very bleak and cold up here. It reminds me of Abyssinia.—Yours truly,

WILLIAM SIMPSON.

The sketch referred to in the above letter is a general view of the locality which was the scene of the late conflicts between United States troops and the Modoc Indians, and it will appear in our next Number.

M. Louis Ghémar, the well-known artist and photographer in Brussels, died recently in that city, in his fifty-fourth year.

The United Presbyterian Synod began its meetings in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, on Monday night. Two members of Court were proposed for the position of Moderator—Dr. Andrew Thomson, Edinburgh, and Dr. Joseph Brown, Glasgow. The latter gentleman was elected.

The hundredth birthday of Lady Smith, widow of Sir James Edward Smith, once president of the Linnean Society, was celebrated at Lowestoft, on Monday, by a dinner to one hundred of the oldest people of both sexes. In Monday's obituary is recorded the death of Fanny, widow of Mr. James Grace, of Aylesbury, at the age of 101 years 15 days.

Mr. Emmanuel Deutsch died, on Tuesday morning, at Alexandria, whither he had gone in the hope of being restored to health. In early life he became connected with the British Museum, where he has ever since been employed. To the public he is principally known by his article on the Talmud, which appeared in the *Quarterly Review* about six years ago.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 15.

We are living, as usual, under a régime of rumours, some plausible, yet startling, others merely absurd in the extreme. As public interest at present centres in the coming Constitution, all the semi-official journals have felt it their duty to give its provisions in detail—not, however, as these provisions really exist, but simply as the writers think they should. In fact, we have been favoured within the past ten days with almost as many theories of government as ever were propounded by the Abbé Sieyès. The consequence is that the house of cards thus elaborately constructed and believed in for one day either topples down of itself the next morning or is swept over by a blast from a "better informed" contemporary. The truth is that the secrets of the Ministerial Council have been kept with a closeness absolutely astounding in France, and, although it is certain that the Electoral and Senatorial Bills have been drawn up and read, nothing of their actual contents has as yet transpired. Therefore I will not inflict upon your readers the various unsupported statements that have been made respecting what will or what will not be laid before the Assembly on its meeting, but will pass on to another subject, intimately connected with the foregoing.

This is the apprehended split in the Cabinet. It seems that M. de Goulard and M. Jules Simon, who are respectively Ministers for Home Affairs and Public Instruction, have for some time past been at daggers drawn, and have now simultaneously tendered their resignations, each alleging that he cannot continue the colleague of the other. This double resignation places M. Thiers in an awkward position; since it forces him either to weaken the Cabinet by losing both, a dangerous act, considering the present state of affairs, or to make a choice between the two, and thereby gravely offend the friends and supporters of the gentleman whose resignation he does accept. It is really wonderful to see how the President bears up against these perpetually recurring *contretemps*, which, however, are nothing when compared to what may be expected when the Assembly meets. The different political parties are reserving all their strength for that period, and are strenuously organising themselves for the coming struggle. Meetings of the various sections have already taken place, at all of which the war-note has been sounded. Under these circumstances the labours of the Permanent Commission are a mere farce, and they have wisely resolved to do nothing.

The result of the departmental elections on Sunday has been, as was anticipated, in favour of the Radicals, who were triumphant by large majorities at Lyons, Blois, and Limoges. At La Rochelle, however, M. Boffinton, who was a Prefect under the Empire, has been returned by a very respectable majority. Some surprise has been manifested at the fact that M. Ranc was not successful at Lyons. He was defeated by about 500 votes by Dr. Guyot, a gentleman of great local influence and reputation, and but little less "advanced" in political opinions than his unsuccessful competitor. As the general result of these elections was a foregone conclusion, they have not excited the interest that might have been expected from such a proof of the strength of the Radical party. M. Gambetta has hastened off to Limoges to congratulate the electors on their work. The leader of the Extreme Right, the Duke de Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, has also left Paris for Vienna, with the intention, it is said, of arranging with the Count de Chambord the line of policy to be pursued by his party.

On Friday one of the grandest military displays took place that the Parisians have had the opportunity of witnessing for some time past, several thousand men of all arms of the service being massed on the Esplanade des Invalides to do honour to the obsequies of the late Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, whose remains have been deposited in the church of that noble foundation. The troops present appeared well fed, well set up, and tolerably well drilled, though affecting the picturesque irregularity of march peculiar to a French army.

Despite the unsettled state of things political, the material prosperity of the country appears to be sufficiently reassuring. The Bourse is recovering from its late depression, the losses sustained by the crops from inclement weather are reported to have been greatly exaggerated, and the Communists under sentence are being shipped off out of France as speedily as is practicable, upwards of 400 of them being embarked the other day for New Caledonia. In addition to this cheering intelligence, we have the official announcement of the payment to Germany of the 250,000*fr.* completing the fourth milliard.

Of purely social intelligence there is but little. The *Salon* continues to be visited and scoffed at, and M. Thiers to receive all manner of more or less distinguished visitors, most of whom at once publish their impressions of the interview.

SPAIN.

The elections are concluded, and the Federal Republicans will form a vast majority in the Constituent Assembly. According to the official account, the elections were conducted without any breach of order, and the Government abstained from any interference.

A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered at Madrid, and three of the conspirators have been arrested. The Carlist committee in London publish the news of a victory over the Republican troops.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Through the failure of an important bank, there has been a serious monetary crisis at Vienna, but measures of relief have been promptly adopted.

A constitutional incident is reported. Last Saturday morning the members of the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations assembled in the University Hall to vote in common on two questions about which no understanding could be brought between the two Delegations. These were the allowance of two items in the expenditure of the War Minister. On the part of the Austrian Delegation all the sixty members were present, of the Hungarian Delegation fifty-three. Seven members of the Austrian Delegation having been balloted out, according to rule, the vote was taken, when on both questions the votes were equal.

Some particulars of the Vienna Exhibition and of the Prince of Wales's movements in Vienna are given in other columns.

ITALY.

On Tuesday the Pope completed the eighty-first year of his age. He was too unwell, however, to give any audiences, although deputations were in waiting to congratulate him on his birthday. On Wednesday, however, his Holiness attended early mass.

A popular demonstration in favour of the thorough suppression of the religious corporations in Rome took place in that city on Sunday, and had to be kept within limits by the police. The Government has adopted stringent measures to repress any further attempt to create disturbance, and several arrests have been made.

The *Italie* announces that Monsignor Pietro Rota, Bishop of Mantua, has been sentenced to six days' imprisonment; and a

fine of 50 lire for having, in a sermon, used language calculated to incite contempt for the institutions of the country and hatred of a certain class of citizens.

GERMANY.

The visit of the Emperor of Germany to the Czar came to an end on Thursday week. The Czar accompanied his Imperial guest as far as Gatschina, and there took leave of him. In the evening the Emperor of Germany set out on his return to Berlin, which he reached on Sunday morning. His Majesty has decorated Count Schouvaloff, the Russian High Chamberlain, with the order of the Black Eagle, in diamonds.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on the 9th inst. the ecclesiastical bills relative to the training of the clergy and the exercise of disciplinary power in the Church were adopted as amended by the Upper House. Some members of the Centre party having remarked during the debate that the Catholic Church would not bow before this law, Dr. Falk gave them an assurance that the new laws would be carried out, and in case of need would be strengthened by others.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber the President, Herr von Forckenbeck, read a letter from the Minister President, Field Marshal Count Roon, stating that the resignation of the Minister of Commerce, Count von Itzenplitz, has been accepted by the Emperor, who appointed the Under-Secretary of State, Dr. Achenbach, his successor.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor, the Czarowitch, the Czarevna, with their children, as well as the Grand Duke Vladimir, went to reside at Tsarkoé-Sélo on Thursday week.

The *Daily Telegraph* has received "by special express and submarine telegraph" the following brief but important announcement, "Khiva has fallen." But there is no confirmation of the report. The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* tells us that the detachment proceeding from Kinderli Bay, on the eastern shore of the Caspian, under Colonel Lomakin, discovered this route to the colonised portion of Khiva to be the shortest and most practicable of all. Except for fifteen miles there is everywhere plenty of water, either sweet and perfectly drinkable or easily made so by boiling. The Abyssinian pipe-pumps have been found to answer admirably in Ust Urt. The column from Juzzak experienced difficulties in the desert, following the river via Karkool. A small Russian picket, under command of a Colonel, marching in advance of General Kaufmann's force, has been surprised by a Bokharese band. Three Russian officers, with a few men, have been taken prisoners by the Kirghese between Orsk and Kasalinsk. By a Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg, on Wednesday, we learn that Colonel Markosow, the commander of the Krasnovod detachment, announces, in a message dated April 29, that he has arrived at Igda, where the Russian cavalry overtook the Turkoman Atabajef, whereupon a skirmish ensued, in which the Turkomans lost twenty-two killed. The Russians had one officer wounded, and captured 1000 camels. The enemy surrendered.

The Czar has bestowed the star of the second class of the Order of St. Stanislaus upon the Envoy of the Khan of Khokand.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Russians have occupied Oorgunj. The despatch adds that Abdool Rahman has been summoned to St. Petersburg.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The King and Queen of Sweden were crowned on Monday, in the Stor church, Stockholm. His Majesty went on foot from the castle to the church, notwithstanding a heavy and continuous rain, the Queen proceeding in a carriage. An enormous crowd assembled, cheering unceasingly. Special envoys from foreign Sovereigns, the diplomatic body, the members of Parliament, and the high dignitaries of the State were present.

The coronation of King Oscar as King of Norway is appointed to take place at Drontheim on July 18.

AMERICA.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* states that the Louisiana crisis is at an end. The interference of the troops caused the M'Eneryites to abandon their opposition. At Martinsville they are disbanding and the police are in possession.

The Anglo-American Commission has adjourned to Newport. One hundred and forty claims are still adjudicated.

Chief Justice Chase was buried on Monday. The President and the Secretaries of State were present.

Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, has been appointed American Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg.

A conference of the Western and Southern Congressmen has been opened at Saint Louis, to consider the subject of railway improvement.

A despatch from New York states that the Modoc Indians have made an attack upon the expedition sent against them. The assailants, to the number of thirty, having dismounted from their horses, suddenly attacked the American camp, killing four soldiers and one friendly Indian. Their fire was returned, and they retreated, leaving six dead bodies and twenty-three horses and pack-mules on the field. The Modocs, who now number only thirty-two, are being closely pursued by the troops and friendly Indians. The plan adopted is to give them no rest. The Modocs are believed to be almost without ammunition, and are marching circuitously, in the endeavour to return to the lava beds.

A special telegram, by Atlantic cable, from the *Daily News* correspondent in New York, announces that some of the crew of the Arctic exploring-ship *Polaris*, which left New York under the command of Captain Hall in 1871, have been landed in Newfoundland. They were picked up in an open boat forty miles from the coast of Labrador. It seems from their statements that in August, 1872, the ship, being beset with ice, commenced landing provisions. Suddenly the ice broke, and the men who were upon it were carried away. They drifted southward for 196 days, and the ice, which originally was five miles in circumference, was gradually reduced to a few rods. They then took to the only remaining boat. Captain Hall, they report, died of apoplexy in November, 1871.

CANADA.

The House of Commons has passed the bill for providing for the registration and classification of Canadian shipping and the establishment of a Canadian Lloyd's.

A telegram from Toronto announces a terrible colliery explosion at Drummond, Nova Scotia, by which, it is feared, more than sixty lives have been lost.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victorian Government has declined the Earl of Kimberley's proposal relative to the mail service. Sydney papers announce that during March last New South Wales experienced the heaviest rainfall that had been known for years.

PERSIA.

The Shah of Persia left Enzelli for Astrakhan direct on Monday morning.

Mr. Lebailly, the Jersey Judge whose frauds in connection with the collapse of the Mercantile Bank of Jersey will be remembered, was on Tuesday sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

There has been a great fire at Port au Prince: 150 houses have been burned, and six lives lost.

More earthquakes have occurred at San Salvador, and the inhabitants have been impelled to the resolution to seek another site for the city.

It is stated by the Bombay papers that Admiral Cumming had been ordered to Zanzibar, with all available naval force, to wait instructions.

Official news from Cabul of the 8th, telegraphed from Calcutta, states that Meer Mahomed Shah, of Badakshan, who had been deposed by his subjects, has been reinstated.

The post of Consul at Boulogne-sur-Mer, vacant by the death of Sir William Hamilton, has been conferred on Mr. W. Stigaard, barrister.

Her Majesty's ship Challenger arrived at Halifax on the 9th inst., all on board being well. The passage from Bermuda had been successful, and the dredgings and soundings satisfactory. On the 18th inst. the ship will leave Halifax, and return to Bermuda.

From Japan we hear that an edict has been issued that the natives shall in future eat bread instead of rice. Four large parks are to be established in Jeddo. The Empress has set the fashion of wearing uncoloured teeth and eyebrows. Yokohama is lighted with gas.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Arbuthnot, G., to be Vicar of Arundel.
Barnes, Charles; Rector of Bloxholme with Digby, Lincolnshire.
Barton, Charles; Rector of Cheshelborne, Dorset.
Bone, John; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Lancaster.
Bowker, Charles, Curate of Shadforth; Vicar of Heddon-on-the-Wall.
Brandt, Henry; Perpetual Curate of Elworth, Cheshire.
Brewster, J. G.; Curate of Daventry.
Bulman, Job George; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Frome.
Burrows, C. H.; Vicar of Stratton, All Saints', Norfolk.
Callis, John; Vicar of St. George's, Battersea.
Chapman, E. W.; Vicar of Lanercost Abbey.
Chavasse, Francis J.; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Upper Holloway.
Coker, Cadwallader, Rector of Shalstone; Rector of Fringford.
Coleman, H. J.; Rector of Westwick, Norfolk.
Darby, William, Curate of Swanage; Vicar of Worth Matravers, Dorset.
Downton, Henry; Rector of Hopton, Suffolk.
Dry, Thomas; Vicar of Rushall, Wilts.
Earl, Francis; Rector of West Tanfield, Ripon.
Edman, Edward Hudson; Rector of Slapton, Northants.
Egerton, Brooke de M.; Rector of Uplyme, Devon.
Fairbairn, A. H.; Vicar of Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks.
Gohat, Samuel Benoni; Perpetual Curate of Seaford, Lancashire.
Gorton, R. G.; Rector of Baldingham, Norfolk.
Griffith, R. C. L.; Curate (sole charge) of St. Peter's, Chalvey, Bucks.
Grindle, W. S.; Vicar of Cold Ash.
Guille, Edward; Vicar of East Hyde, Beds.
Haslam, Charles Edward; Vicar of Frocester, Gloucestershire.
Howell, Howell; Vicar of Kilkennin, Cardiganshire.
Jebb, Henry Gladwin; Rector of Chetwynd, Salop.
Kelly, M.; Vicar of Plympton St. Maurice, Devon.
Lee, J. W.; Vicar of Builley and Rector of Michaelchurch, Radnorshire.
Llewellyn, Peter; Curate of Rugby.
Lloyd, Thomas Bucknall; Rural Dean of Shrewsbury.
Mason, Richard Evans; Rector of Allendale, Northumberland.
Messingherd, William Oswald; Rector of South Ormsby, Lincolnshire.
Meye, Henry S.; Vicar of St. John the Divine, Fairfield, Liverpool.
Milnmay, C. Arundel St. John; Rector of Alvechurch.
Miles, F., Curate of North Perrott; Rector of Alwington.
Nantes, William H.; Rector of Frome Vauchurch-cum-Batcombe, Dorset.
Norris, W. Foxley; Vicar of Cuddesdon and Principal of the College.
Osman, J. W.; Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Cardiff.
Owen, James Hughes; Chaplain of Brompton Hospital.
Packman, C. H. L.; Rector of St. Bartholomew's, Grahamstown.
Penny, Alfred; Vicar of Swindon, Staffordshire.
Playford, George; Chaplain of the City Prison, Holloway.
Randall, H. G.; St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol; Archdeacon of Bristol.
Reeve, H.; Vicar of Wickham, Skeith, Suffolk.
Richards, E. Valentine; Rector of South Wootton, Norfolk.
Ripley, Horace Charles; Vicar of Minster Lovell, Oxon.
Royds, Gilbert, Curate of Wargrave; Vicar of Knowl Hill, Berks.
Scratchley, Charles James; Rector of Lydeard St. Lawrence.
Trow, Isaac William; Rector of Farmington, Northleach.
Upton, W. C.; Vicar of Reepham, Lincolnshire.
Whately, Henry Lawson; Rector of Aston Ingham, near Ross.
Wilson, N.; Vicar of Ingham, Norfolk.
Wood, John Cooper; Perpetual Curate of Clive, Salop.

On the 9th inst. the new Church of St. Andrew, Oldham, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester.

The church at Cheveley, near Newmarket, has been reopened after a thorough restoration. The whole of the work has been carried out in a very substantial and thorough manner, the total cost, amounting to about £3000, being, with the exception of a donation of £300 from the Duke of Rutland, defrayed by the liberality of the Rector, the Rev. J. F. Bradley. The work has been carried out from the designs of Mr. J. D. Sedding.

The testimonial to the Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, subscribed for by parishioners and members of the congregation of St. Lawrence, Jewry, and St. Mary Magdalen, on his leaving his parish for the deanery of Manchester, was presented to him at the Guildhall Tavern last week. It consisted of a large silver épergne, with a salver of excellent design (manufactured by Messrs. Barnard and Sons).

The parish church of Hemington, near Oundle, has been restored by Mr. R. H. Carpenter, architect, at a cost of £1500, which has been defrayed by the Duke of Buccleuch. The building was reopened, on the 23rd ult., by the Bishop of Peterborough. Next day the Bishop reopened Weekley church, near Kettering, also restored at a cost of £2000 by the Duke, the architect being Mr. Blomfield. His Grace is building a new vicarage for the parish, and a rectory at Little Oakley.

On the 3rd inst. the old parish church of Clapham, in Sussex, was reopened by the Bishop of the diocese, in the presence of the clergy of the neighbourhood and of a large congregation. This very interesting old church consists of a nave and two aisles, together with a chancel, the tower being situated at the west end of the north aisle. The restoration, which had been planned by the late Lady Broke Pechell, of Castle Goring, has been carried out at the wish, and mainly at the cost, of her daughters, Lady Burrell (the wife of Sir Percy Burrell, Bart., M.P. for Shoreham) and Mrs. A. Somerset, under the superintendence of Sir Gilbert Scott.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Rev. Stanley Leathes, M.A., was, on Tuesday, elected Bampton Lecturer for the year 1874.

Mr. Fowler, sub-Rector and Tutor of Lincoln, was, on Thursday week, elected by Convocation, without opposition, to the chair of logic, vacant by the death of Professor Wall.

The Marquis of Lothian's historical prize essay has been gained by T. Raleigh, exhibitor of Balliol.

The exhibition offered to unattached students by a non-resident Fellow of £30 a year, and tenable for three years, has been awarded to A. W. Owen.

A memorial window to the late Mr. Edward Denison, M.P. for Newark, has been placed in the south aisle of the nave of Christ Church Cathedral.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Board of Mathematical Studies have reported that they have received from the Moderators and Examiners a report as

to the examination for mathematical honours in 1873. They report that they examined 103 candidates for mathematical honours. Out of that number only four were found not worthy of honours. There were thirty-seven Wranglers, twenty-three Senior Optimes, and thirty-eight Junior Optimes. One received an *Ægotat* Honour Degree.

Theological Examination.—Candidates for Honours.—The names in each class are arranged alphabetically. Middle Bachelors—Class I.: Jennings, Jesus (distinguished in Hebrew, Hebrew prize, Scholefield prize, Evans prize); Morrice, Trinity; Woodhouse, Trinity (distinguished in Hebrew). Class II.: Lamb, Jesus; Langley, Emmanuel (both distinguished in Hebrew). Commencing Bachelors—Class I.: McNeile Trinity (distinguished in Hebrew). Class III.: Cockshott, Jesus; Corbet and Windley, St. John's.

Dr. George M. Garrett, of St. John's, has been appointed organist to the University, in succession to Dr. Hopkins.

A correspondent (W. H. A.) states that Mr. Rawlins was not the first to gain the three medals of Sir W. Browne, they having been gained by J. Raine, Trinity, 1785; by J. Tweddell, Trinity, 1788; and by W. Selwyn, St. John's, 1826. There was only one medal given for the two epigrams before 1858.

Under the presidency of Lord Granville, the annual distribution of prizes at the University of London took place on Wednesday, one of the speakers on the occasion being Mr. Lowe.

At a visitation held at Queenstown College, on Wednesday, Sir Robert Kane, the president, announced his intention of resigning his position, and stated that the Government had accepted the resignation.

Mr. T. A. A. Chirol, M.A., late Scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, has been appointed Second Master of St. Chad's College, Denstone. Mr. Chirol gained the Junior and the Senior University and Mathematical Scholarship, and a First Class in Mathematics in Moderations and the Final Schools.

The scholarship examination was held, last week, at Radley College, and ended in the election of F. B. Taylor to the first scholarship of £50. For the second, T. F. Hobson and G. G. Morrice were equal, and will each receive a scholarship, value £25.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The price of a single share in the New River Company, as shown at an auction sale on Wednesday, is nearly £49,000.

The Castellani Collection has been purchased for the British Museum at the cost of £28,000.

The directors of the Bank of England last Saturday raised the rate of discount from 4½ to 5 per cent.

The dates fixed for the London Musical Festival at the Albert Hall, under Mr. Henry Leslie's direction, are June 14, 18, and 21.

The trustees of the British Museum have caused the library to be placarded with printed notices to the effect that, in consequence of the recent abstraction of books from the reading-room, all readers will be required to produce their tickets of admission on each occasion.

A ball, attended by 300 persons, has been given at the Hanover-square Rooms for the benefit of the Gentlewomen's Self-Help Institute, under the patronage of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Westminster, Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, and other ladies.

Presiding at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Borough Jewish Schools, on Sunday, Sir Benjamin Phillips referred, in a speech of impressive earnestness, to a time when the great centres of learning were closed against the Jews, and to the enlightened changes which, in this matter as in others, a few years have brought about.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 106,742, of whom 35,250 were in workhouses and 71,492 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3209, 23,181, and 33,773 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 726, of whom 460 were men, 207 women, and 59 children under sixteen.

The Royal Botanic Society's first summer exhibition of the season was held in their gardens, Regent's Park, on Wednesday and Thursday, when the display of flowers was quite equal to any previous year. The more showy and prominent breadths of colour were, as usual, produced by the azaleas, of which fashionable plant there were many exhibitors. The roses, however, attracted most admirers. For them the first prize was awarded to Mr. Turner, of Slough, who was closely followed by Messrs. Paul and Son and Messrs. Lane.

During the week ending last Saturday 2192 births and 1355 deaths were registered in London; the former having been 114 and the latter 136 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Two persons died from smallpox, 28 from measles, 5 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 78 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 155 deaths were referred. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis were 485, and 53 persons died from violence, six deaths resulting from accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

An anonymous benefactor, "T. W. H.," has paid into Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith's a fourth donation of £1000 for the Reformatory and Refuge Union; and the committee of the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution at Belvedere, Kent, have received a similar amount from "D. R.," paid into their bankers', Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co. Miss Rye has received from "T. M. B." the sum of £500 in aid of her Emigration Home for Destitute Little Girls at Peckham.—Among the subscriptions for the new Hospital for Incurables at Oxford are—Anonymous, £1000; the Marquis of Bute, £200; the Duke of Northumberland and W. Forster Melliar, Esq., £100 each; Sir A. Edmonstone, £50; Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., £50; Sir W. Page Wood, £10; and Lord Carnarvon, £5.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday night, Mr. N. Elias, the gold medallist of the year, and the first European who has made a journey through Western Mongolia, read a paper upon that remote district. Sir Henry Rawlinson said that Mr. Elias's journey had been one of about 2000 miles, and during its entire length Mr. Elias had made a series of accurate and connected astronomical observations of the latitude and longitude as well as of the altitude of hills and places above the sea level. These observations are now being worked out, and prove to be most valuable. They are, in fact, the first accurate observations we ever had of Central Asia, and will enable us to lay down correctly the physical features of the region on a mathematical basis. It was for this important service to geography that the council had determined to award the gold medal of the society to Mr. Elias.

THE CITY OF WINCHESTER.

The opening last Wednesday of the new Townhall at Winchester took place with a ceremony in which the Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne, who resides in Hampshire, bore the leading part, supported by the Bishop of Winchester, Mr. Bonham-Carter, M.P., the High Sheriff of the county, and the Mayor of Winchester, Mr. Moreshead, who is one of the masters of Winchester College. We here speak of the venerable little city, with reference to the View shown in our Engraving. Winchester has its Cathedral and its famous old College; it is the place for transacting much of the county business; and that is nearly all which it boasts in the present age. But nobody acquainted with English history can forget its glories in the past. Here, not far from the place where the Itchen ceases to be navigable for inland traffic, the settlers from Belgic Gaul had fixed a colony before Julius Cæsar landed in Britain. Gwent was the Celtic name for all the tract of chalk downs westward of the deep Weald or forest, then called Andreda, which filled the great middle valley of Surrey and Sussex. The Romans turned this word into Latin as Venta, and called the place, when it became one of their military stations, Venta Belgarum. The Saxons, when their Cerdic and his son Cynric invaded the country in 495, converted the name into Winte; and their fortress here was Wintan-ceaster, or Winchester. It was the capital of Wessex, that Saxon kingdom which was destined to absorb its neighbour States, and grow into the Kingdom of England. Here did Birinus, like another Augustine, instruct those Teutonic heathen in the faith of Christ. Here did King Alfred sit in his Witenagemot, or meeting of wise men, to ordain laws for the peace of his people. Here did Athelstan, Edward, and Edgar maintain their rule over a wider realm. The seat of Canute the Dane was at Winchester, and it was not till some time after the Norman Conquest that Westminster supplanted it as the abode of the Court and Government. Several of the Plantagenet Kings, Edward III. for one, made a lengthened sojourn at Winchester, and splendid tournaments were here exhibited. In his reign, by the liberality and zeal of his great Chancellor, Bishop William of Wykeham, "the College of St. Mary of Winchester" was founded, in connection with New College, Oxford; an example to be followed, in the next century, by his successor in the bishopric and chancellorship, William of Waynflete, in founding Eton College and King's at Cambridge. Both those eminent churchmen and statesmen, with the multitude of their posthumous scholars at the great public schools and universities, confer an immense amount of credit upon Winchester. It is no mean city, though a small and poor one, having long since lost its political and commercial importance. There was a time when the yearly fair on the hill of St. Giles, beyond Eastgate Bridge, over the Itchen, was a place of the greatest mercantile resort in Western Europe. The busiest chapmen from Normandy, France, Burgundy, Flanders, Provence, and Genoa flocked to Winchester for the sale of their cloths and silks, and their wines, or for the purchase of English wool. But that was five or six hundred years ago. Our View, taken from St. Giles's Hill, looks quiet enough, but the town has a pleasant aspect, which would be homely without the stately pile of the cathedral and the other ecclesiastical or collegiate buildings. There is no place more English in character, from one end of England to the other.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Numerous anniversary meetings have been held during the past week, and we give the principal ones.

The Lord Mayor presided at the annual festival of the London Orphan Asylum, held at the London Tavern on the 9th inst., when £2175 was subscribed.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews was held on the same day, Lord Shaftesbury presiding. The total income was £33,009, and the expenditure, £34,659.

Last Saturday evening the anniversary dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution took place in Willis's Rooms—Sir R. P. Collier in the chair. Sir Francis Grant, Sir J. Gilbert, the Attorney-General, and Sir Henry Thompson were amongst the speakers. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £1700.

Earl Russell presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In his address he warmly vindicated the reading of the Bible in schools.

The annual meeting of the London Diocesan Board of Education was held on Monday, in Willis's Rooms—the Bishop of London presiding. A favourable report was read.

Lord Hatherley presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the society formed in 1855 for supplying home teachers and books in Moon's type to enable the blind to read the Scriptures, which was held at Willis's Rooms. He stated that he had himself experienced the benefit of Dr. Moon's system of teaching, for when nearly deprived of sight he learned the finger alphabet in three hours.

At the annual meeting of the Seamen's Christian Friend Society, which was held at the institution, opposite London Dock, on Monday, the report gave an encouraging account of the year's work.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the Ragged School Union was held on Monday night at Exeter Hall—the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The report was read by Mr. J. H. Lloyd, and showed that the society was prospering. The income of the society last year was £4099, while the expenditure was £4242.

Lord Cholmondeley presided on Monday at the fiftieth annual meeting of the members and friends of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, in St. James's Hall. The report stated that a considerable extension in the operations of the society had been made during the past year.

At the festival of the Sons of the Clergy Corporation, held on Wednesday, in the Merchant Taylors' Hall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, it was announced that the annual subscriptions and donations, including £310 collected after the sermon at St. Paul's on the same day and £1516 after dinner, amounted to £4400.

The annual dinner in aid of the funds of St. Mary's Hospital was celebrated in the evening, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Marquis of Lorne, the list of contributions amounting to about £1100.

Lord Skelmersdale, Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Lancashire, presided, the same evening, at the anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The total of subscriptions was £7443.

The arrangements for the annual dinner of the friends of the Newspaper Press Fund, at Willis's Rooms, to-day (Saturday), under the presidency of Mr. J. A. Froude, indicate a comprehensive gathering of the representatives of science, literature, and art, including members of both houses of the Legislature. Sir Julius Benedict has undertaken the direction of the musical programme, and several artists of eminence, including members of Her Majesty's Opera, by the permission of the director, Mr. Mapleson, have volunteered their services.

The forty-fifth anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum is to be celebrated at the Alexandra Palace, on Thursday, June 5, under the presidency of Mr. Henry Allapp.



THE CITY OF WINCHESTER.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A few episodes in current Parliamentary proceedings may be given some little prominence here. Thus it may be mentioned that, while the Budget Bill was in course of passage through the House, some talk arose about the proper incidence of the tax on male servants, or whether, in particular, "occasional waiters" were liable to the impost. Probably, without being aware that he was saying something in the nature of banter, Mr. Hermon asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, if he gave a large dinner and hired occasional waiters, he would pay the duty on them. With one of his ineffable expressions of face, and in sardonic style, Mr. Lowe promptly replied that he certainly would not pay the duty—and his looks implied that he would not give the dinner either; and, this being evident, much mirth was roused. In his legislative noviciate Mr. Campbell-Bannerman showed capacity of no mean order, and he was early in his career so appreciated by the Government that he was made Financial Secretary to the War Office after a comparatively brief Parliamentary training. He has been necessarily somewhat silent since he has been in office, but the other night a question arose which referred immediately to his sub-department, and he made a speech which was remarkable for every quality which belongs to an official or a debater. Just a fortnight after the Easter recess had terminated a member made an inquiry as to the prospects of the Whitsuntide holidays, and instantly there was a burst of boyish glee—an outbreak of chuckling rather than cheering—which rose to enthusiasm when Mr. Gladstone, with significant graciousness, intimated that he would combine the Derby Day with the usual vacation, and, moreover, add two days more than ordinary to it. At that moment he was a universally popular Minister. It is notable that the Government has made great exertions, and successfully, to get on the Civil Service Estimates, which usually lag until the penultimate weeks. Now, with the exception of two or three important votes, which could all be got through in half a sitting, these Estimates have passed. A night each given to those for the Army and Navy would suffice to complete them, and then the Government would be in a position to prorogue Parliament at any time in a fortnight. It is a great power in their hands, and might be used for the purposes of a dissolution at their will. It seems as if Mr. Stansfeld has over-wrought his physical strength by his devotion to official labour. At any rate, when he moved for a Select Committee on local taxation on Monday he again appeared to be struggling against bodily debility, and his voice nearly failed him.

On Tuesday there was a great Parliamentary field-day. The forces were singularly ranged; for the members for the city of London, except Mr. Goschen, had practically asked the aid of the Opposition to defeat the Ministry in a matter connected with a scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners relative to Emmanuel Hospital, Westminster. The arrangement was apparently eagerly entered into, and Mr. Crawford became leader for the nonce of gentlemen opposite. It is possible that, though member for the City, he did not heartily rejoice at being the mouthpiece of the Corporation of London and having to defend some petty patronage of its Aldermen. At any rate, he was uncomfortable, embarrassed, and rather made a mess of his speech. Possibly the knowledge that Mr. Gladstone was to follow him, and that he was evidently in one of his fiery moods—having, in a certain sense, a personal interest in the defence of the Commissioners—may have dashed Mr. Crawford's courage somewhat. The adhesion of the Opposition having been formally given by Mr. Beresford-Hope, with less of his "grotesque rhetoric" than usual, Mr. Gladstone rushed into the fray, and delivered a speech which was wonderful for force, eloquence, variety of illustration, and crushing argumentation. It may be called, figuratively, a rhetorical avalanche. So scathing were his sarcasms on, and so contemptuous his allusions to, the Corporation of London, that it must be thought that he has made up his mind not to attend any more City feasts, even when the Shah of Persia is being entertained by the Lord Mayor and his satellites. It was curious to see the larger part of the Opposition in a body, with delight beaming in their faces, hanging on every word which fell from Mr. Gladstone's lips, and cheering every sentence in a manner that can only be designated as rapturous. If power of voice alone could have been effectual in vindicating the rights of the stricken-at Aldermen, their defence by Sir James and Mr. William Lawrence (*par nobile fratrum*, using the middle word in an ironical sense) would have been complete. As to Dr. Lyon Playfair, incisive, comprehensive, logical, masterly in diction as he always is, this time he developed a new phase of his rhetoric, for he was positively humorous, and this with intention. Of late Mr. Walpole has not taken part in any great debate, and probably his reticence has not been very grievous to bear. Now he came forward, and, with an energy and force of which no one would have deemed him capable, argued against Mr. Crawford's motion, and then, stepping at once from the semi-sublime to the ridiculous, declared that he should vote for it. Probably he never before produced laughter in the House; but now he had the distinction of bringing roars and peals of mirth at, not with, him. There was some doubt whether the Ministry would win; so when the paper with the numbers of the division was handed to Mr. Glyn, the Ministerialists broke out into tumultuous and long-drawn-out cheers of triumph, which were duplicated, trebled, quadrupled when it was found that the Government majority was a substantial one.

The ardency of Mr. Gladstone's spirit which caused him to give out such oratorical splendour (the phrase is really not exaggerated) on this occasion had not subsided on the next day when Mr. Cowper-Temple, laying down that there never was a time when the Established Church, by her clergy, displayed greater energy and vigour, paradoxically sought, as it were, to bolster up that institution by a measure which would allow ministers of all denominations of dissent and laymen to preach occasional sermons in her pulpits. The gravity and solemnity of the right hon. gentleman's discourse in moving his bill was suggestive of sermons, as they are normally characterised; but he also suggested an idea that if he was one of the lay preachers to be, any hope which might be entertained of rousing and stimulating preaching must, in his instance at least, be abandoned. At a favourable moment in the discussion Mr. Gladstone intervened, and, as has been hinted, went off again into a speech so brilliant, so varied, and so convincing that the proposal in hand was literally swept away in the rush and whirl of his eloquence, and though some of its advocates, as Mr. Thomas Hughes, attempted feebly to stem the tide against it, their efforts, even if they had been strong and sturdy, must have been in vain. One effect was peculiar; for Mr. Cowper-Temple wished to withdraw his measure, and when this was refused and a division called he actually cried "No" to his own bill, and declined to "tell" its supporters in the lobby, so that recourse was obliged to be had to volunteer tellers on the side of the "Ayes." Thus Mr. Gladstone has rivalled Macaulay in the extraordinary Parliamentary feat of influencing divisions by speeches. He has the advantage, for Macaulay only did this once; he has done it twice, and on two days running.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

There was no business of importance before the House yesterday week. Earl Russell moved for a number of returns on the social condition of Ireland, and promised to call attention to the subject. The Earl of Minto made an appeal for a system of superannuation for the Scotch police; and in reply the Earl of Morley said the Government were fully alive to the desirability of establishing such a system, but, owing to the pressure of other business, they were unable to promise a bill on the subject this Session. The Elementary Education Provisional Orders Confirmation (Nos. 2 and 3) Bills, &c., and the Land Drainage Provisional Orders Bill were passed.

Earl Granville announced, on Monday, that it was his intention to propose that their Lordships should adjourn for the Whitsuntide recess on Tuesday, the 27th inst., until Monday, June 9. The Lord Chancellor gave notice that he would on Friday in next week move the second reading of the Land Titles and Transfer Bill and of the Real Property Limitation Bill. Earl Granville observed that Sir Bartle Frere, though his mission had failed as respects Zanzibar, had been successful with other chiefs on the west coast, and had collected valuable information in reference to the slave trade. Further instructions had been sent out to him, and other instructions were to follow. His Lordship promised that all the papers relating to the mission should be laid upon the table as soon as the negotiations were completed.

The Railway and Canal Traffic Bill passed through Committee on Tuesday; and, upon the motion of Lord Cairns, the Dublin University Bill was read the second time. The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was also read the second time.

The Royal assent was given by commission, on Thursday, to a number of bills, among which were the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, Portpatrick Harbour Bill, East India Stock Dividend Redemption Bill, Poor-Law Allotments Management Bill, Elementary Education Provisional Orders Confirmation (Nos. 2 and 3) Bills, &c. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Bessborough, and Lord Poltimore. The Australian Colonies Bill and the Vagrant Law Amendment Bill were severally read the second time; the Gas and Water Provisional Orders Bill was read the third time and passed; and the University Tests (Dublin) Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Dixon gave notice, yesterday week, that he should postpone his motion with respect to the Education Act from the following Tuesday to Friday, June 6. Among the questions discussed were Mr. Plimsoll's recent circular, a new system of communication in railway-trains, the hostilities on the Gold Coast, fog signals and lights in the Channel, the administration of the police, and the appropriation of army fines. After these subjects had been discussed the House went into Committee on the Civil Service Estimates. The votes under consideration coming under the head of "Law and Justice" afforded Mr. Whalley the opportunity of dragging in the Tichborne case in nearly all its varied legal phases, each reappearance of the hon. member being greeted with shouts of laughter.

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to Mr. B. Hope, stated, on Monday, that, if the House would give the Government a morning sitting on Tuesday, the 27th, he should propose that, at its rising in the evening of that day, it should adjourn over Whitsuntide until Thursday, June 5. The House having resumed in Committee the consideration of the Civil Service Estimates, Mr. Dillwyn, as on several previous occasions, moved to strike out the vote for the salaries and expenses of the office of the Lord Privy Seal; but the Committee affirmed the vote by 229 to 59. After agreeing to the remaining votes, with the exception of the education, consular, Post Office, and Telegraph votes, the House resumed. Mr. Stansfeld obtained a Select Committee to inquire into the incidence of local taxation, and the subject was discussed at length. The East India Loan Bill was read the third time and passed.

The principal subject of discussion on Tuesday was a motion of Mr. Crawford, seeking to prevent the adoption of a scheme of the Endowed Schools Commission for the reconstruction of the school connected with Emmanuel Hospital, Westminster. The motion was negatived by 286 to 238, the announcement of the numbers being greeted with loud cheering from the Ministerial benches. Mr. C. Fortescue obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts. The measure, he explained, would not anticipate the report of the Royal Commission now sitting.

The House on Wednesday threw out, by 199 votes against 53, Mr. Cowper-Temple's Occasional Sermons Bill. Mr. Charley's bill to amend the law relating to infanticide was read the second time, on the understanding that it should go no further in its present shape. Mr. Plimsoll made an energetic speech in support of the second reading of his bill for the prevention of losses at sea. Mr. Eustace Smith moved an amendment to the effect that it would be undesirable to legislate on the subject until the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the regulations for preventing overloading and undermanning in the mercantile marine as reported. The hon. member was still speaking when, at a quarter to six, the debate was, in accordance with the rules of the House, suspended.

The Charing-Cross and Victoria Embankment Approach Bill was read the third time on Thursday. The Marquis of Hartington moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the case of the Rev. Robert O'Keefe in reference to the Board of National Education in Ireland. He stated the circumstances of Mr. O'Keefe's suspension from the office of priest and his subsequent dismissal from the post of manager of Callan Schools, and proceeded to notice the amendment, of which notice had been given, and described it as a direct vote of censure on the board in question, who had no direct representative in the House. This inquiry, therefore, was only due to them, as the Government was not responsible for their acts; and the board has been for forty years engaged in a great work in promoting education in Ireland. Nothing could give greater pleasure to the Ultramontane party in that country than the rejection of this motion. Mr. Bouvier moved, as there was already before it the correspondence relating to this matter, that the House should pass to the orders of the day. He was not the advocate of the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, but he had, at the instance of a distinguished Roman Catholic gentleman, taken up this matter on account of justice, and for the public good, because in his view the commissioners had committed an incredible amount of injustice. The debate was continued by Mr. Cardwell, who was followed by Dr. Ball, Mr. Cogan, Mr. Newdegate, and Colonel Stuart Knox. Upon a division the Government motion was carried by 159 to 131. The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill occupied the attention of the House for the remainder of the night.

The Cambridge University Eleven have proved victorious over the Next Sixteen, but by eleven runs only, and one member of the defeated team did not bat. The Sixteen had a considerable "tail," nine of them contributing but thirty-four amongst them.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The funeral of the late Earl of Zetland took place on Tuesday last, the anniversary of the great match between Voltigeur and The Flying Dutchman. He was buried in the old church of Marske-by-the-Sea, Cleveland, and the family vault was then finally closed. His death is a sad loss to the Turf, and is deeply regretted by all classes of racing men with whom his colours were so deservedly popular. Of his long and unblemished turf career we can only speak very briefly. The late John Scott trained a few horses for him before he succeeded to his title; but Castanetta was the first animal that proved worthy to carry the famous "spots," beloved of Yorkshire, and she won some races about 1848. In the following year Voltigeur and two or three others were purchased, and how the "coach-horse," as he was contemptuously termed, beat Clincher, Pitsford, and twenty-one others at Epsom, and won the "blue ribbon" for Lord Zetland, is a matter of history. Voltigeur added the St. Leger to his Derby victory; but not without a rare struggle, as Russborough ran a dead-heat with him. All his other triumphs, however, pale before the memorable one in the Doncaster Cup, when The Flying Dutchman knew his first defeat. The match between the pair in the following year excited more interest than any match in the annals of the Turf; and, though the result of the Doncaster Cup was reversed, it was generally considered that Hill, in his anxiety to do Voltigeur full justice, had trained him too fine. Fandango, Skirmisher, Sabreur, and Vedette were also bright ornaments of the Aske stable; but for the last few years Coates has not had good material to work upon; and the "white, red spots" was last seen in public on Khedive, in the Free Handicap at the Newmarket Houghton Meeting. A Portrait of the Earl is given at page 469.

The sport on the last two days at Chester was very poor, and needs little remark. Mr. Winkle, who is an uncommonly useful two-year-old, landed another nice stake very easily; and Dumilatre, by Stratheconan—Condola, who, like her sire, is a grey, carried the harlequin jacket of Mr. Watts to victory in the Badminton Stakes. The Great Cheshire Stakes was the chief event of the last day, and the easy style in which Bertram (8st. 5lb.) disposed of his field, drew renewed attention to the brilliant form displayed by Cremorne in the City and Suburban, in which race Bertram could not get near him, though in receipt of 9lb. Bugler had a mere exercise canter in the Stewards' Cup; and it will be interesting to see him opposed to some first-class horses, as many people fancy that he is not far removed from the best of his year.

The Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, which commenced on Tuesday last, and only extends over three days, was very successful, the entries for the various events being larger than usual, and high-class animals contesting some of the races. Mr. Winkle secured his third successive victory, beating Taganrog, Archduke, and two others with great ease. Still, it was too bad to pull him out again, within an hour, to run for the Two-Year-Old Plate, for which his penalty effectually stopped him, the finish being left to the stable companions, Tomahawk, by Thormanby—Bathilde, and Couronne de Fer, by Macaroni—Miss Agnes, of whom the former stayed the longest, and won by a head. It is probable, however, that Couronne de Fer, who is own brother to Frivolity, and was purchased at the sale of Sir Tatton Sykes's yearlings at Doncaster last season, will eventually prove the better of the pair. The Rous Stakes gave us another look at the magnificent Prince Charlie, who made a terrible exhibition of Vulcan and Chopette, and seems quite invincible at any distance up to a mile. On Wednesday Blenheim (9st. 2lb.) carried off the Newmarket Spring Handicap very easily, in spite of his heavy weight, and, like most of the Oxforas, he shows to great advantage over a short course. The clever victory of Struan (8st. 11lb.) in the Gang Forward Stakes makes it more than ever evident that he must have nearly won the City and Suburban had he been allowed to start; and the policy of keeping him in the stable and trusting to the wretched Wolfhall was very curious, accustomed as we are to the mysterious tactics of the Fyfield stable. Of course his success made Gang Forward firmer than ever in the Derby betting, for it is said that he can beat Struan at even weights. In the Derby Trial Plate Laburnum ran as badly as he always does if there is anything like a field, and, after a grand finish, Thorn beat Bertram by a short head. As, however, he was in receipt of no less than 26lb., and the distance was more than Bertram cares to go, the performance was not a great one.

Mr. Alsopp's stud, consisting of about thirty hunters, was sold at Albert Gate, on Monday last, and realised nearly 5000 gs. Henley Regatta is fixed for June 25 and 26 next.

Lieutenant-General Henry Bates has been appointed to the vacancy among the Army Purchase Commissioners arising from the death of Earl Delawarr.

The honour of knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. Sidney Smith Saunders, late her Majesty's Consul-General in the Ionian Islands.

The total sum subscribed as a testimonial to Mr. George Cruikshank is £841 6s., of which Mr. John Ruskin contributed £100. The venerable gentleman also enjoys a life pension from the Queen of £95, and the Royal Academy's grant of £50.

The scrutiny into the votes at the late election at Tyrone concluded on Thursday, giving a majority of two votes for the defeated candidate, Mr. Macartney, thereby unseating the Hon. Captain Corry.

We learn by a Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg that the Imperial yacht Standard and the ironclad frigate Sebastopol are being fitted out to take the Czarevitch, his consort, and children, to Copenhagen, and from Copenhagen to England. The departure of the Imperial party is fixed for the 20th inst.

Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., met with an enthusiastic reception at a meeting at Birmingham, on Wednesday night, over which the Mayor presided. Mr. Plimsoll did not arrive until nearly ten, having travelled from London by special train. He announced that although his bill had been talked out that evening he was determined to proceed with it.

The *Morning Post* says that as soon as the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill has received the assent of the Legislature, Sir George Jessel (Solicitor-General) will become Master of the Rolls, and that Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C., will succeed him as second law officer of the Crown. These appointments will occasion vacancies in Dover and the Denbigh boroughs.

Lord Elcho, M.P., on Tuesday introduced to the House Secretary a deputation from the Charity Organisation Society, who submitted certain recommendations for the better repression of vagrancy and mendicancy. Mr. Bruce, in replying, said that he regarded as the most immediately practical suggestion that which recommended that the Home Office should address to the authorities of the various counties a circular calling their attention to the systems adopted in other places, and begging them to consider which was the best course they could pursue in their own districts.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THEORIES OF LIGHT—INTERFERENCE.

Professor Tyndall began his second lecture on Light, on Thursday week, by further illustrations of the connection between refraction and dispersion, and proving that even the human eye is not a perfectly achromatic lens. He then proceeded to consider what light is. Before doing this he defined the office of the imagination in dealing with the facts of nature, as a well-ordered disciplined power, whose sole function is to form conceptions which the intellect imperatively demands. Thus Newton, who well knew the laws of elastic collision (as in billiard balls), had only to change the magnitude of his conceptions to arrive at the emission theory of light. He supposed light to consist of elastic particles of inconceivable minuteness, shot out with immense rapidity by luminous bodies; and that such particles, impinging upon smooth surfaces, are reflected in accordance with the ordinary law of elastic collision. In refraction he saw the action of an attractive force exerted on the particle, in harmony with the law of gravitation. As this theory explained many facts, it retained its hold on the scientific mind till our own time, although protested against by such men as Huyghens and Euler; and it was not till the beginning of the present century that it was thoroughly disproved by the undulatory or wave theory, propounded by an early professor of the Royal Institution, Dr. Thomas Young, whose mind was one of the most profound that has ever existed, but who had the misfortune to be too much in advance of his time. For twenty years this man of genius, said Professor Tyndall, was quenched, and in fact deemed a dreamer, through the vigorous sarcasm of a writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, Henry Brongham. The Professor then explained and illustrated this theory, referring to waves as seen on the seashore. Every wave has a back and front, the particles of water alternately rising and falling; the propagation of a wave being that of a form and not the transference of the substance of the wave. The length of the wave is the distance from crest to crest; the amplitude, the distance through which the particles oscillate. If crest coincide with crest, the wave is lifted to a double height; if furrow coincide with crest, the motions are in opposition, and we have still water. This action of wave upon wave is termed interference; and its application to light was Young's fundamental discovery in optics; and to the illustration of this the latter part of the lecture was devoted. It was shown that when a luminous spot was caused to act upon another both were partially quenched, and the spot was darkened—the experiment of Grimaldi; and it was stated that, in like manner, by adding sound to sound, we can produce silence. The analogy between sound and light is here strikingly manifest. On this Young generalised; and, on the assumption that light is wave-motion of luminiferous ether, he explained all his experiments on interference. He also discerned a fundamental difference between the waves of light and sound—the vibrations of the ether being transversal, those of the air longitudinal. After strikingly illustrating these motions Professor Tyndall adverted to the researches of Boyle and Hooke on the colours of thin films and plates as exhibited in the soap-bubble and on the surface of molten lead; and, after commenting on some large soap-bubbles, concluded with the exhibition of the phenomenon termed Newton's rings, shown in red, blue, and white light; proposing in the next lecture to explain how that great philosopher succeeded in measuring the thickness corresponding to every ring. Rich fringes of colour may be produced by any film, even by the film of air between two plates of window-glass squeezed together.

THE SITE OF TROY AND ITS SCENERY.

Mr. M. E. Grant-Duff, M.P., at the evening meeting on Friday, the 9th inst., gave an account of a fortnight, in the autumn of 1872, spent in Asia Minor, a country full of classic and historic associations, on which he duly commented. The party, including Sir John Lubbock and ladies, sailed from Constantinople through the sea of Marmora, landed at the Dardanelles, re-embarked in a boat with fourteen rowers, and sailed along the coast till they landed on the Troad. They first inspected the tumulus of Ajax, which has afforded no new light to the antiquary. The Scamander they found to be a considerable river. Thence they proceeded on horseback across the plain and over the dry bed of the Simois to Hissarlik, one of the two supposed sites of Troy. At Hanai Tepe is a great tumulus, possibly of the mass of warriors who fell before Troy, reminding us of Lucan's expression, "etiam periere ruinae" ("even the ruins have perished"). Crossing the brook Thymbrus and fording the Scamander, the party reached, by a long ascent, the hill of Bounarbash, the most usually received site of Troy, but not now recognised as such; and Mr. Grant-Duff remarked that it is unfair to treat Homer as if he had written a geographical description of the plain of Troy, a notion which has clouded the understanding of many travellers. The so-called tumulus of Hector was explored and nothing found of the slightest importance. The party thence proceeded to Hissarlik, the site of "Novum Ilium," where the enthusiastic Dr. Schliemann is hopefully carrying on extensive excavations. If he has not found Troy, he has certainly found the site of a city of great antiquity. In relation to this, Mr. Grant-Duff read a very interesting letter from Dr. Schliemann, dated Troy, April 10, 1873, describing his discovery of an ancient temple of Minerva, and other buildings, with skeletons of warriors, arms, and other objects. After examining the tumulus of Achilles, said to have been visited by Alexander the Great, and described by Byron in the "Bride of Abydos"—

That mighty heap of gathered ground
Which Ammon's son ran proudly round,
By nations raised, by monarchs crown'd,
Is now a lone and nameless barrow!
Within—thy dwelling-place how narrow!
Without—can only strangers breathe
The name of him that was beneath.
Dust long outlasts the storied stone;
But thou—thy very dust is gone!

The party then returned to Bounarbash, whence they proceeded to Alexandria Troas, built by one of Alexander's Generals, and visited by St. Paul. At Evjalar they came in front of "topmost Gargarus," one of the heights of Mount Ida, worthy to be the seat of Zeus, according to Homer. After noticing the scenery, climate, and vegetation of this interesting region, Mr. Grant-Duff briefly narrated the remaining events of the stay of the party in Asia, more especially referring to their visits to Smyrna and their exploration of the ruins at Ephesus, where Mr. Wood has discovered the site of the Temple of Diana, from which marble columns have been transmitted to the British Museum, and where excavations are still going on. In Lydia they examined the scanty ruins of the once magnificent Sardis, and the tumuli of the ancient Kings, described by Herodotus, and called by the Turks "the thousand and one barrows," and of which Sir John Lubbock counted sixty in sight at one time. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

OZONE AND ANTOZONE.

Professor Odling began his third lecture on ozone, on Saturday last, by reverting to the results of the researches which

proved not only the identity of the matter of ozone with that of oxygen, but also that ozone is merely a condensed form of oxygen. Before the general recognition of this fact, however, several different views of the nature of ozone prevailed, more especially that of its discoverer, Schönbein, who, imagining ozone to be oxygen in the permanently electro-negative state, consequently inferred that there must be another oxygen in the permanently positive state yet to be discovered—antozone. The notion, also, of the excessive oxygen of peroxides being either in the permanently electro-negative or electro-positive states led him to classify these bodies into ozonides and antozonides, with adverse properties. He believed that, when two ozonides or antozonides are put together, they mix, but do not act on each other; but that, when an ozonide and an antozonide are put together, they mutually act: ozone separates from one and antozone from the other, and these, uniting, produce the intermediate or neutral oxygen. After commenting on these theories and on the alleged simultaneous formation of ozone and antozone in different processes of ozonification, the Professor showed the oxidation of ether vapour by air at a moderate heat, when it was thought ozone is formed in the air, while antozone occurs in the residuary ether; and examined the peculiar properties of this ether, such as its manifestation of the properties of ozone only after the addition of sulphate of iron, and its reaction with acid bichromate of potash solution. He then noticed the resemblance between the so-called antozone and the peroxide of hydrogen. He next considered the alleged production of antozone in the free state, referring to its odour like that of ozone, its non-arrest by iodide of potassium, its property of forming clouds with water, its reaction with water to form peroxide of hydrogen, and its participation in the reactions of the peroxide. Finally, he described the way in which Nasse and Engler demonstrated the identity of antozone and the peroxide of hydrogen. Ozonides and antozonides are alike produced by ozone, and it is destroyed alike by them; and peroxides are not ozonic or antozonic absolutely, but only in relation to each other. In conclusion, the actual condensation of oxygen gas by electrolysis was exhibited on the screen by the electric light.

ANCIENT ROMAN ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., gave the first of a course of four lectures on the Archaeology of Rome on Tuesday last. He began by stating that his intention was to give a general sketch of the subject, together with the important evidence afforded by existing remains of the truth of the old history of Rome, which he represented in a series of most interesting photographs and large drawings. Long study of the history of architecture generally, and of that of Rome in particular, has led him to the conclusion that the work of each century or half-century may be traced from the time of the foundation of the city to the present time. At the time of the first Kings of Rome, contemporaries of the Kings of Israel and Judah, man's wealth consisted chiefly of cattle, and they lived in wooden huts of temporary character, easily moved. They collected together for mutual protection against enemies, and generally chose the top of a hill for security. When this was surrounded by natural cliffs they had sufficient protection, and when the stone was hard enough it was only necessary to cut doorways through the cliffs; while in other places the edges of the hill were scarp'd or cut into vertical cliffs. In Rome there are instances of both kinds. The Capitoline hill had natural cliffs; but on the Palatine they were mostly cut, and walls built up against them to support the earth. These walls, 50 ft. high, rest upon a ledge of the tufa rock which forms the subsoil of Rome. Portions of such ancient walls still remain perfect: and those of Roma Quadrata on the Palatine can be traced on three sides of an oblong space at the north end of the hill, separated from the southern side by a wide and deep fosse, showing that it was the arx or citadel, according to the custom of that early time, when each fortified city consisted of the arx with a triple line of defence round it, the town with a double line, and the pasture ground with a single line only, these defences being usually at different levels. The fortifications of Roma Quadrata could only have been intended for defence against an enemy on the opposite hill of Saturn, and would be perfectly useless when the two hills were united in one city, and inclosed in one wall, shortly after the foundation of the city, as we are told by Livy. Amongst the numerous photographic illustrations specially commented on during the lecture were remains of these walls, the Lupercal or Wolf's cave, the Tarpeian Rock, the place of public executions, the great prison of the kings, and parts of the *agger* of Servius Tullius. The purchase of many of these by subscription to the Roman Exploration Fund, now exhausted, was strongly advocated by Mr. Parker. The Italian Government, he said, is doing its utmost.

Mr. Spottiswoode, the new honorary secretary, will, at the next Friday evening meeting, give a discourse on the Spectra of Polarised Light; and on Saturday next Mr. John Morley will begin a course of three lectures on the Historic Method.

THE MAGAZINES.

The most important contribution to this month's *Cornhill* is one of extraordinary interest, consisting of extracts from the late Mr. Nassau Senior's diary, relating his conversations on the subject of the late Emperor with Madame R., a lady brought up with the latter as his foster-sister. The period of the conversations was from 1854 to 1865—during the zenith, that is, of Louis Napoleon's fortunes; and their tenour, regarded in the light of recent events, is most honourable to the lady's discriminating sagacity and accurate acquaintance with the character of her old companion. Louis Napoleon appears here in the light in which he is now generally regarded by impartial men, as a dreamy enthusiast, whose accessibility to ideas, and tenacity, amid much apparent vacillation, of purpose, would have made him conspicuous in any path of enterprise, but whose addiction to politics was no result of any special aptitude. In a moral point of view, his great fault was an utter deadness of the moral sense, which, while rendering him totally unscrupulous in the choice of means, did not affect the natural gentleness and humanity of his disposition. Some very pleasing instances of this are recorded, and the general impression conveyed is that, had Fate made the Emperor a chemist or astronomer, he might, without being intrinsically a better man, have ranked among the ornaments of humanity. "Franklin Bacon's Republic," one of those utopian romances which are now in fashion, describes not unamusingly the efforts of a philosophical adventurer to found a Republic in the Pacific Ocean, at the head of a mixed multitude of Communists and Fenians. He is eventually compelled to blow his fellow-citizens up, in order to prevent them from exterminating the natives. "The Sons of Ham" and "Literary Ramblings about Bath" are good specimens of the average style of papers in this magazine. "Zelda's Fortune" is continued with spirit; and there is much delicacy in the little fiction entitled "Willows."

The first of the series of Professor Max Müller's lectures on Mr. Darwin's philosophy of language, the publication of which is commenced in *Fraser*, is chiefly metaphysical, being directed

to show that Kant's doctrine of "a something in the intellect which could not have been supplied by mere sensations" is not affected by any supposed results of the philosophy of evolution. Mr. F. W. Newman's scheme for "the regeneration of Sunday" accepts the existing machinery of the Churches as a starting-point, and endeavours to point out how it may be more usefully applied. "Present Aspects of the Labour Question" is a forcible plea for "the infusion of a moral element into business relations." "Peasantry in the South of England" points out some of the practical difficulties in the way of permanently improving the labourer's condition; and Miss Nightingale's "note of interrogation" is suggestive on a class of topics not, at bottom, widely dissimilar. A rambling but lively paper on Vienna and a graphic sketch of travelling in Roumania and Servia deserve chief notice among the lighter constituents of a good number.

The contents of *Blackwood* are more varied than usual, but there is nothing of very marked interest; more plot and less politics in "The Parisians" and also, to its prejudice, in "A True Reformer." "The Doctor Abroad" is a series of light sketches and clever dialogues, rather chatty and agreeable than brilliant or profound. "The Members for Muirshire" is a genuine piece of Scotch electioneering history under a thin disguise. "Kendelm Chillingly" is reviewed with high appreciation, of course, but with candour and discrimination also.

The most generally interesting contribution to *Macmillan* is Professor Tyndall's notes of his visit to Niagara, with especial reference to the gradual excavation of the rock by the foaming water, which must eventually result in the destruction of the cataract. Mr. Sedley Taylor's discussion of the influence of authority in matters of opinion concludes with a forcible appeal to the electoral body to pay more attention to the moral and intellectual qualifications of their representatives. Mr. Black's "Princess of Thule" is continued with the author's usual ability; and "Betsy Lee" is concluded with the same affectation of simplicity—the worst of all kinds of affectation—which characterised the first part.

Mr. Herbert Spencer's last sociological essay in the *Contemporary*, "The Political Bias," is, perhaps, the most important of the series. The point chiefly insisted on is the inefficiency of legislation, except in so far as it reflects the average virtue and intelligence of the people, and the consequent impossibility of removing evils by mere lawmaking. It must be admitted that Mr. Spencer's horror of governmental interference, always a crotchet, has now almost assumed the dimensions of a craze. Professor Huxley's paper on the expedition of the Challenger, and Dr. Carpenter's on the hereditary transmission of acquired psychical habits, are useful popular contributions to two most interesting departments of science. Mr. Ruskin writes a rather flippant reply to Mr. Greg on the question of unproductive expenditure; and the inner meaning of Tennyson's King Arthur is expounded, apparently by authority.

The *Fortnightly Review* has an able paper by Mr. Fawcett on the subject of local taxation, and an extremely interesting one by Sir F. Pollock on the scientific character of Spinoza's philosophy, pointing out how many of the lines on which modern scientific thought now moves were traced out by that great thinker. Mr. Lang's essay on mythology and fairy tales contains some able criticism of the fashionable "solar myth" theory. Mr. R. H. Scott's investigation of our "Recent Progress in Weather Knowledge" conduces to the satisfactory conclusion that 70 per cent of the official storm-signals may be depended upon. The translations from Sa de Miranda and Ferreira, in Mr. Crawford's essay on the Portuguese poetry of the Renaissance, do not impress us greatly; but he has printed enough of the original to show that its really exquisite beauty consists less in thought than in diction and style. Such is also the chief beauty of Mr. Swinburne's elaborate lines on a branch of white laurestine.

The most noticeable contribution to *Temple Bar* is a violent attack on Mr. Forster's life of Dickens, or rather on Dickens himself through his biographer. The writer's motive is transparent, and does him little credit.

We turn to the *Month* with interest, to discover how the question, "Why Mr. Gladstone Failed?" is answered by Roman Catholics. The reply is substantially the same as that we should give—that Parliament considered the disestablishment of the Irish Church to have precluded further sectarian endowment in any form. This is not what the Catholics wanted, but in repudiating "concurrent endowment" they made an election by which they must abide. A writer on Erasmus strives to make him out as good a Catholic as possible. A panegyrist of St. Gregory the Great contends that his hero's Catholicism was the same as that now professed at Rome, but judiciously refrains from allusion to the worship of the Virgin or the infallibility of the Pope.

An excellent number of the *Atlantic Monthly* continues Mr. Parton's memoirs of Jefferson and Mr. R. D. Owen's autobiographical reminiscences, the especial subject of the latter being the writer's education under the celebrated educational reformer, Fellenberg. Mrs. Agassiz contributes a brilliant sketch of the Galapagos Islands, recently visited by the scientific expedition under the direction of her distinguished husband. The peculiarities of the fauna of these islands, taken in connection with their recent geological origin, render them of especial interest to naturalists. Mrs. Hale's novelette, "The Two Letters," is an affected piece of quaintness; and Mr. Longfellow's ballad, "Scanderbeg," is but an indifferent specimen of his style.

The *Transatlantic* has a report of Professor Agassiz's introductory lecture to his new course of zoology, remarkable for a high appreciation of Aristotle's merits, and the affirmation that manuals of anatomy must have been generally current in his day.

We must restrict ourselves to a simple acknowledgment of Belgravia, Tinsley, London Society, Colburn's New Monthly, the Dublin University, the Etc., the Monthly Packet, the Penn Monthly, and the Cantab.

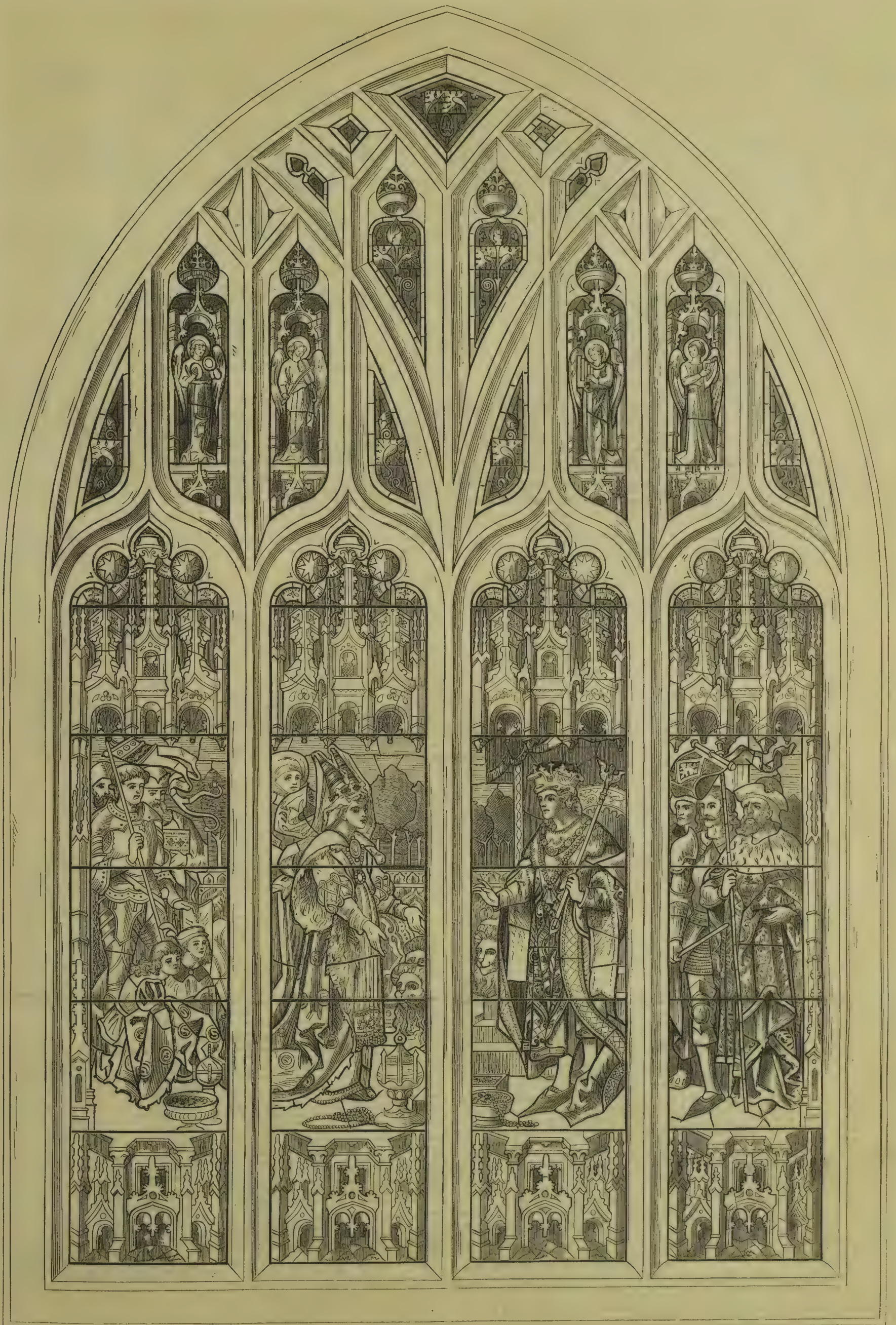
The Dublin Industrial Exhibition and Loan Museum of Art Treasures was opened, on Wednesday, without any ceremony. A musical performance was given in the large concert-hall, and a concert took place in the evening.

Mr. Benjamin Leigh Smith has started from Dundee, on his Arctic expedition, with the beautiful steam-yacht *Diana*, belonging to Mr. Lamont. On the north of Spitzbergen Mr. Smith expects to fall in with his own yacht, the *Samson*, which has been sent on from Hull with stores and provisions.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. James Hill, Chief Commissioner of Charities for England and Wales. It is also announced that the Queen has appointed Captain Frederick John Owen Evans, R.N., Chief Naval Assistant in the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty, and in charge of the Magnetic Department, and Mr. William Thomas Thornton, the Secretary for Public Works to the Secretary of State for India in Council, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.



SKETCHES IN SPAIN: CARLIST PRISONERS IN THE ALHAMBRA, AT GRANADA.



SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL WINDOW FOR STRATFORD-ON-AVON CHURCH

SHAKSPEARE AT STRATFORD.

The anniversary of Shakspeare's birthday was kept, on April 23, at his native town of Stratford-on-Avon, with a procession to the house in which he was born, thence to New Place, where he lived after his retirement from London, and finally to the parish church, in which is the poet's tomb. The Mayor, Mr. W. Stephenson, and the Rev. Dr. Collis, the Vicar, with Mr. W. Hutchings and Mr. James Cox, delivered suitable addresses. The members and officers of the borough corporation and the Friendly Societies, Lord Yarmouth's troop of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and the Stratford-on-Avon Volunteers, under Lieutenant Warrilow, mustered well in the procession. Mrs. Glyn-Dallas read "Hamlet" to a good audience at the Corn Exchange; and the same accomplished lady, at a collation at the Townhall, proposed the toast of the feast, "The Immortal Memory of Shakspeare." Mr. C. Flower, who will be remembered as the Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon in 1864, when the tercentenary festival was held, gave the toast of "The Drama." He spoke of the project of establishing a Shakspeare Memorial Theatre in that town. The day's entertainments finished with a display of fireworks at the Market Hall, a ball at the Townhall, and a soiree at the Corn Exchange. But we observe, returning to the church, that the Vicar, in speaking there, called attention to the two new memorial windows. One is that presented by the Shakspeare Tercentenary Festival Committee of 1864, out of the fund they raised on that occasion. The other window is the one now placed in the chancel of the church, immediately above the monument and bust of Shakspeare. This is the gift of Mr. Henry Graves, of Pall-mall. He selected as an appropriate subject for illustration the visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon to hear his wisdom and to offer him gifts. King Solomon, attended by his counsellors and warriors, is rising from his throne to receive the Queen, who is followed by her train of maids and servants, and camels bearing treasures. The gifts of gold and precious stones are in the foreground. This design is shown in our Illustration. The colouring of the window is arranged on the principle adopted during the latter part of the Middle Ages—that of contrasting strong tones with masses of white; the latter admitting light, while the former satisfies the desire for richness in works of this character. The window is from the studio of Messrs. Lavers, Barrand, and Westlake, of Endell-street, London, who are executing other works for the same church.

LAW AND POLICE.

At the Bankruptcy Court, on Wednesday morning, the case of David Neumann, Moritz Gindgold, and Gustav Hirschfeld, described as of 9, St. Mary-axe, tea, tobacco, and colonial merchants, trading in copartnership under the firm of Neumann, Gindgold, and Co., were brought before Mr. Registrar Roche. Mr. Munns said that the debtors had filed a petition for liquidation, estimating their liabilities at upwards of £300,000 against assets about £15,000. His Honour appointed Mr. Ball receiver.

Father O'Keefe's action against Cardinal Cullen for £10,000 damages for libel is proceeding in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench.

In Dublin, on Tuesday, Miss Frances M'Mullan, aged twenty-five, brought an action against Mr. Dowling, a solicitor, aged sixty-three, for breach of promise of marriage. A correspondence extending over a year took place after the proposal, and the defendant wrote ninety-three letters; but in January last, after sending her one of the warmest of the series, and making arrangements for the wedding, he married another lady. Damages were laid at £2000, and the jury awarded £600.

The trial of the Claimant for perjury is proceeding in the Court of Queen's Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice of England and Mr. Justice Mellor—Mr. Justice Lush being too ill to attend. The process of reading aloud the report of the examination of the Claimant is occasionally interrupted by discussions on the rules of evidence and the admissibility of documents; but even with these breaks it is insufferably tedious. The Liverpool papers report that Mr. Thomas Castro, whose name is so familiar in connection with the Tichborne case, arrived, on Wednesday, in Liverpool from Valparaiso, and proceeded to London by train.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has prosecuted at Worship-street a man who was said to make a considerable income by depriving birds of their eyesight, in order to improve their singing. In this case he was charged with having blinded a chaffinch, by thrusting a pin into both its eyes. A question was raised whether the common chaffinch was protected by the statute, and the magistrate, having decided that this bird was a domestic pet, fined the man £3, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

Montagu Goldsmith, who is charged with having assisted his brothers and sister in defrauding London jewellers to a large amount, has been arrested at Lisbon.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, Hall, described as a rough-looking fellow, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, for having stolen a number of articles, the property of Edward Arpthrop, at whose house he had lodged ten years, and with whose wife he had eloped.

Roberts, the stockbroker, has been convicted at the Central Criminal Court of forging and

uttering a cheque for £11,000, with intent to defraud, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

There were two convictions at the Maryle, bone Police Court on Tuesday under the Parks Regulation Act. The offenders had mounted some railings and damaged a tree, and fines small in amount were imposed.

Two gentlemen were summoned, on Tuesday, for smoking on the Metropolitan Railway. One was fined 20s. and the other 5s.

A new batch of Sunday traders in St. Luke's have been fined at Clerkenwell Police Court.

Charles John Merry, a partner in the firm of Metcalfe and Sons, publishers, Cambridge, has been committed for trial for forging the name of Mr. Willis Clark to a cheque for £250.

At the Manchester City Sessions, on Monday, John Pyne, bricklayer, was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, he having already been six weeks in prison, for personation by applying for a ballot-paper in the name of a dead voter at the recent municipal election.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

It has been announced by the Duke of Cambridge, at a general meeting of the National Rifle Association, that the camp at Wimbledon will be ready for occupation on July 5, and the shooting will begin on the 7th.

Acting under instructions from the War Office, Colonel Burnaby, commanding the first battalion Grenadier Guards, held a field-day, last Saturday, in Hyde Park, of the "grey brigade" of metropolitan volunteers, consisting of the London Scottish, Queen's (Westminster), Inns of Court, and 19th Middlesex. The announcement of the field-day attracted a large assemblage of spectators, among whom were many members of the Legislature and officers of the regular and the auxiliary forces. The field-day terminated with a charge with fixed bayonets. Before the troops left the ground Colonel Burnaby called the officers together and criticised the manner in which the drill had been performed.

To-day (Saturday) the third field-day of the season will be held in Regent's Park, when the West Middlesex, Bloomsbury, and other corps will be brigaded. To-day, also, all the City troops will be brigaded in Hyde Park by Colonel Higginson, C.B., Grenadier Guards.

On Monday the first of the camps which it is proposed to form within the metropolitan district during the present season, for the purpose of imparting to the volunteers real practical instruction in their duties, was pitched on Wimbledon-common, when the Civil Service Volunteers went under canvas.

ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES.

The *Daily Telegraph* has received from its commissioner, Mr. Smith, of the British Museum, a letter describing his discoveries. He says:—"In the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris I have discovered many new and important inscriptions, the chief of which I have purchased from the owners, with the hope of adding them to our national collection. One of them is a memorial stone tablet, about 3 ft. high, 1 ft. 9 in. wide, and 1 ft. 2 in. thick. The obverse of this monolith presents a number of mythological figures, including emblems of the gods and demons, with a remarkable representation of a tower in stages, recalling the Birs Nimroud. The back has three columns of inscription, including 115 lines of writing, and contains a Royal charter or grant of land from the King of Babylonia to a priest holding several offices. The priest engages to perform certain religious ceremonies in return for the grant. This tablet is the most valuable of its class that has ever yet been discovered, and bears upon it the names of three Kings of Babylon, two of whom are quite new to history. The stone was originally found near the Tigris, and not far from the city of Bagdad, serving thus to mark the approximate position of two of the Babylonian cities of which the writing makes mention; but it is worthy of notice that while the inscription states that the land was situated on the east of the Tigris the owner declared to me that the stone was found on the west of the river. The second inscription was purchased from the French Consul at Mosul. It is a stone tablet about 20 in. long and 9 in. broad, inscribed on front and back, and containing eighty lines of cuneiform writing. The stone was discovered at Kalah Sherghat, the site of the ancient city of Assur. This text is of about the same age as the monolith already described, and in some technical particulars resembles the inscription of Hammurabi in the Louvre. The rest of the inscriptions are borne on clay tablets or fragments of tablets and fragments of cylinders, and they come chiefly from Babylon, having been gleaned during a brief survey of the southern field."

HARBOURS FOR INDIA.

A conference took place recently at the rooms of the Society of Arts, when a paper was read by Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., on "The Harbours of India." Lord William Hay presided.

Sir Arthur began by laying down certain axioms to be kept steadily in view—that we were not tied down to natural harbours; that we now know how to make harbours anywhere; that all our work in this line must have reference now to the Red Sea route, since the opening of the Suez Canal; that we can now have internal transit as cheap as ocean transit, or nearly so; and that it is essential to duly take the internal transit question in connection with harbours for its outlet; that,

except a small extent of coast subject to the north-east monsoon, the storms to be provided against are from the north-west. He pointed out the notorious dangers of Calcutta and Bombay harbours, noticing, however, that we must now make the best of them as established centres of commerce; and of the absence of all harbour at Madras, where, however, he declared an excellent harbour could be constructed by a breakwater in seven fathoms, parallel with the beach, for £400,000. But perhaps the most notable part of his paper was his pointing out, and apparently proving, that the real, and beyond all comparison the best, site for the chief harbour of India was at Cape Comorin, whence he looked forward to direct internal transit of 2700 miles to Loodiana, in the Punjab, and on to the Yang-Tse, thus opening up the whole interior communications of India to China. He was of opinion that we had thrown away, to a great extent, the money spent on Kurrachee harbour, making another noticeable statement—that the real site for a harbour north of Bombay was Pothetra, on the coast of the Kattywar, in the Gulf of Kutch, where there was a beautiful harbour almost to our hands, of sufficient extent, and safe at all seasons. He concluded by urging the absolute necessity, with an enormous Indian seaboard, of a Marine Department for India, now that the Indian navy was extinct, to his great regret; and he showed, by calculations of insurance expenditure, how surely and speedily expenditure in this direction would be recouped.

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BY A. HOPKINS.



THE LATE EARL OF ZETLAND.



THE LEOPOLD II., ANTWERP TO VALPARAISO MAIL STEAMER.

BY THE WAY.

The Parliament of Theology has attempted to settle the question about the so-called Athanasian Creed. It has framed a sort of "instruction" to Church persons for the removal of doubts and to prevent disquietude. It is declared that the Creed does not make any addition to the faith contained in Scripture, but warneth against errors, and that the warnings are to be understood no otherwise than as the like warnings in Scripture. Moreover, the Church doth not by the creed pronounce judgment upon particular persons. It remains to be seen how far disquietude will be allayed by this declaration that the Creed is only another way of saying what had already been said in the Bible. Many persons will be of opinion that this is not so, and that what the Creed says so very emphatically the Bible does not say at all, or says with merciful qualification. But the keen brain of Dean Stanley detected the fact that the declaration amounted to a denial of the absolute truth of the Creed, as understood by plain persons. Taken in either way, the document seems a compromise, and not one of those wise and bold compromises which really adjust difficulties. It is more satisfactory to read the unhesitating condemnation passed by the Bishop of Winchester and the Upper House of Convocation generally upon the proposal of certain priests that the practice of habitual confession should be recognised. Dr. Wilberforce denounced in the strongest terms the "terrible error" of teaching that no man could lead a holy life unless he constantly confessed. It will be wise, from a worldly point of view, to say nothing of higher reasons, for the Established Church to set herself sternly against the confession dogma. Let her encourage it, and she will at once alienate the vast majority of her masculine supporters.

An article in the new number of the *Quarterly Review* deals out severe criticism on several of our most popular artists. We have not space, had we will, to enter into the discussion, or to show, as we believe we could do, that while many of the reviewer's positions are sound, he loses sight of certain broad facts, which account for much of which he complains. At the banquet of that admirable institution, the Artists' Benevolent Fund, Sir Robert Collier, the chairman, gave battle to the reviewer, and charged him with imperfect or lately acquired knowledge of ancient art, and with preaching foolishness to the men of our own day, many of whom were an honour to the nation. Of this last proposition there can be no doubt, and it was graceful in Sir Robert to be ready in defence of those who cannot well take up the cudgels for themselves. But (we do not say it disrespectfully) the distinguished advocate spoke as one who had a friendly audience, and who was not going to be followed by another learned friend in reply. He paraded rather skilfully some of the less fortunate hints of the reviewer, putting them in a ridiculous light. But if the article is to be answered at all, this must be done more effectively than in a smart post-prandial oration.

It appears to us that a gentleman who addressed the *Times* early in the week had about as good cause to be angry as a gentleman need have. His wife was coming to London by a railway-train, and at a certain station the officials and police took it into their heads that she was a person whom they ought to stop. Regardless, therefore, of her declaration as to her identity—and, indeed, giving her the lie direct—they detained her, and sent on the train. It does not seem that they even took the obvious course of asking her to point out her luggage, a slight examination of which must have borne testimony to her truthfulness. The lady luckily knew somebody in the town where she was stopped; so, after she had called this witness, she was allowed to proceed, her husband, who expected her in London, being for hours in a state of the greatest alarm. Zeal combined with stupidity is one of the most mischievous things in the world, yet there are some people who will find excuses for it: we were glad to see that the enraged husband in question found none.

"Henry the Seventh in fame grew big," says a line of the mnemonic poem, learned in the nursery, and found convenient all through life. His fame is to be preserved at Richmond by a curious arrangement. We read in the *Surrey Comet* that a committee was appointed to select a seal for a new board in the above town, and that the result was the choice of "the arms of Henry VII.," because he changed the old name, Shene, to his own title, Richmond. The reason does not seem very convincing, but the matter is not of much consequence. The London Board for Sanitary Purposes (as it was then modestly spoken of) was similarly exercised, and we remember that *Punch* suggested another Royal badge—*Plantagenista*, the "broom."

George Herbert, of Bemerton. We hope the time will never come when this true poet and true gentleman shall cease to be honoured in his own country. It will be a bad day when any fashionable verse-monger shall venture to sneer at him. For the present there is no fear of this. Great interest has been excited by the publication of six hitherto unknown poems assigned to Herbert. They have been printed in the *Leisure Hour*, by the Rev. Alexander Grosart; and though we by no means grudge them to that meritorious periodical, it might have been as well to submit them, in the first place, to a circle of readers, like those of *Notes and Queries* or some other journal designed for critical eyes. However, they will speedily be examined. We see no reason for doubting their genuineness, and Mr. Grosart's account of their discovery is perfectly frank and straightforward. Not one of them is, perhaps, equal to the best of Herbert's known poems, but they are for the most part as good as many with which we are familiar, and several lines are exceedingly fine. One, against Transubstantiation, is marked by the poet's terse boldness. And one, "Evensong," finishes nobly, as the writer "delivers the keyes of his soul into the hands of senseless dreams."

The remarkable performance, at the Crystal Palace, of Shakspeare's noblest drama has not received—we did not expect that it would receive—any very warm welcome from the organs of public opinion. There may be reasons for this, and we do not care to go into them. The *Spectator*, however, which is not apt to stray into needless effusion, distinctly declares the presentation, as a whole, to be better than anything that has been seen on the stage since Macready's time. We witnessed the penultimate performance, and can testify to the fact that the enormous room was filled, that the drama was watched with the closest attention, and that nobody, except a few underbred persons, disturbed the effect by leaving before the curtain finally dropped. Let it be understood that the theatre is a most undesirable one for the actor. It is admirable for spectacle with music; but its size demands such exertions by the declaimer that art suffers, and more level colloquy must be inaudible at many points. Yet the people stayed, book in hand, and followed the printed text when they could not hear the artists. The terrible power of the tragedy told upon them, in spite of all disadvantages. Whether the experiment be a financial success we know not—the house has always been full, and though the expenditure on the mounting the play has been liberal it has been discreet, and therefore the result should be peculiarly satisfactory. But

in any case a remarkable performance, as we have called it, has been given, and a vast audience, assembled at an hour not usually allotted to pleasure, has repeatedly sat for more than three hours and a half to behold a play, recommended by no rampant puffs, adorned by no meretricious spectacle, and attractive solely by the force of genius, whose conceptions have been reverentially and adequately presented by the artists. If the theatrical folks only knew it, this is one of the most hopeful signs for the drama of the future.

THE STEAMER LEOPOLD II.

This ship, the latest addition to the Ryde line of steamers, begins the new mail service between Antwerp and Valparaiso, for which a subsidy has been granted by the Belgian Government. The steamers will be dispatched monthly, commencing June 10, from London and Antwerp, but will touch at Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo. We get from Messrs. Alexander Howden and Co., the London agents of the line, the following particulars:—The *Leopold II.* has been built and engined by Messrs. Barclay, Curle, and Co., of Glasgow. Her dimensions are:—Length, 362 ft.; breadth of beam, 36½ ft.; depth, 28½ ft.; and gross register tonnage, 2700. She is entirely iron built, the hull being divided into six watertight compartments. She is classed A 100 at Lloyd's, the highest class attainable. The engines are 450 nominal horse power, driving a four-bladed 20-ft. screw. The speed of the ship on her trial exceeded fourteen knots per hour, a very high rate for an ocean-going steamer. The *Leopold II.* has accommodation for one hundred first-class passengers and 500 emigrants, besides a crew of eighty hands. Her internal fittings are most luxurious. The saloon, spacious and well ventilated, is decorated in white and gold; the metal-work and lamps are of electro-plated silver. The sleeping-berths are well lighted and comfortably furnished, and every passenger has the means of summoning attendance by electric bells communicating with the servants' quarters. There are two sitting-rooms for ladies—one on deck and one below—both elegantly fitted up, and a smoking-room for gentlemen. The officers are berthed in a midship deck-house, warmed by steam from the engines—a very essential point in a vessel that has to navigate the Strait of Magellan. The crew are comfortably lodged in the fore part of the vessel. The accommodation for emigrants is very superior to that generally provided. On deck are numerous steam-cranes, winches, and windlasses, for rapidly taking in and discharging cargo, setting and shortening sail, and weighing the anchor. The steering apparatus is placed on the bridge amidships, and is protected by a spacious house, which is also warmed by steam. There are two masts, carrying a large spread both of square and fore-and-aft sail. The ship is amply supplied with life-boats, and all the boats are fitted with Hill's self-detaching lowering apparatus, which was pronounced by the judges at the recent Northfleet Relief Fund Exhibition to be the best plan shown. The *Leopold II.* will be followed by the *Santiago*, built by Messrs. Tod and Macgregor, and this by other new vessels now under construction at Sunderland.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

In continuing our review of this exhibition we invite attention in the first instance to the figure pictures not hitherto noticed. Mr. Pettie's "Flag of Truce" (401) is the sequel to the "Terms of Surrender" of last year, but a much better picture, especially as regards its freedom from stagey exaggeration and sensational effect. An old Burgomaster, during the Dutch War of Independence, driven at last to seek a parley with the besiegers, is passing out of a gate of the town; he still holds his head bravely erect, but his countenance is sad and pale and anxious. With him is a handsome though worn young officer, his son perhaps, bearing the white flag of truce; and another citizen carries the proposed treaty of surrender. The starving townswomen have gathered about the gate to demonstrate their gratitude to the messengers and to pray for their success. Both the situation and characters of this historic episode are admirably conceived and rendered. Mr. Pettie has also a picture of a young but not particularly beautiful female fugitive rushing for "Sanctuary" (5) into a convent of black nuns, three of whom stand with arms extended in pity and welcome. The subject is treated with feeling, but its interest is lessened by the concealment of the nuns' faces from the spectator. A third picture shows a Roundhead sentinel keeping midnight watch (316) under effective contrasts of moonlight and bivouac-firelight. Mr. Orchardson has a graceful figure (194) of a lady walking timidly through a wood accompanied by a "protector" in the shape of a formidable blood-hound; also a less successful picture of "Cinderella" (354), a consumptive-looking girl, dishevelled and slatternly, in a mean and bare, comfortless apartment. The background in both pictures contains, as usual, large spaces of canvas covered with brush-work, done with a freedom which gives an air of spirit, but is accurately descriptive of nothing. The disadvantage of a loose manipulation is that it can barely suggest the more delicate nuances of broad gradations nor the subtleties of modelling. Mr. Nichol contributes a picture in his happiest vein called "Steady, Johnny, steady!" (329), representing an old Scotch angler standing, gaff in hand, checking the haste of a lad in landing a big salmon. The painter's other pictures are from Italy, where Mr. Nichol has been staying on account, we regret to say, of ill-health. In these the painter is less humorous than in his wont when dealing with the Celtic races of the North and West, and the ill-favoured and squalid picturesqueness of his new models does not compensate for the absence of that characteristic. One shows an old fellow lighting his pipe at the slow match hanging from a rope's-end at a tobacconist's shop, "Pro bono publico" (186); the other an old fisherman "Past Work" (624) squat at his door, whence he enjoys a glimpse of the bay of Naples, while the boats are preparing to launch.

Among pictures combining figures and landscape, Mr. Hook's contributions, though confined within his somewhat limited recent range, hold a distinguished place, in virtue of their robust colouring and daylight brilliance. The best, to our mind, is "The Bonxie, Shetland" (254), recalling a similar incident painted by the artist a few years back. A party of children are robbing the nest of the great skew gull; a lassie holds her little brother by his braces while he leans down to the nest in the very face of a cliff; and another daring older laddie stands on the extreme verge of the cliff holding aloft a knife-blade at the end of a stick, on which the enraged mother-bird seems about to swoop and be transfixed. "Fishing by Proxy" (227)—i.e., the owner of cormorants at work in a Surrey stream, a description of "sport" which we trust will prove more congenial to Chinese than English tastes. "A small strap is fastened round the neck of the bird to keep the fish in the jugular pouch, from which the sportsman obliges the cormorant to disgorge the live prey from time to time." A man is performing the disagreeable operation of squeezing out the fish from the pouch of one bird in the immediate foreground. The landscape is a little too positive in colour and

wanting in aerial perspective. Two other pictures belong to the painter's more customary class of subject—a quiet cove or bay, a few cottages sheltered by cliffs, boats moored in the "fishing haven," with, in one case, a buxom fisherwife shelling mussels; and in the other (35) an elder sister singing a fisher-song to baby as a lullaby, with a clatter on the kettle by way of accompaniment. Mr. Storey, with admirable finesse of conception, lays the scene of "Scandal" (158) in an old-fashioned wainscoted room, where a party of both sexes, in costumes of a century ago, have assembled for tea and tattle. Several of the visitors are grouped about the coquettish invalid lady of the house, who takes a languid interest in the latest bits of gossip kindly brought for her entertainment. The reputations of dear friends are evidently the favourite topics on all hands, except with the humble poor relation who officiates at the tea-table and by the clergyman of the parish, who, on entering with his wife, raises his hand in too-indulgent admonition. "Love in a Maze" (387) is another amusing picture by Mr. Storey, in which we see a lady seated in the centre of one of the garden labyrinths of the eighteenth century, to whom a gallant softly approaches, claiming the privilege of kissing her hand for having found his way to her, while a rival, baffled and outraged, looks over the hedge. Mr. F. D. Hardy's contributions have very considerable, though unpretending, merit. In "Making Home Snug" (426), an old dame stands with a flaring candle, hammer, nails, and list, at a chink of her cottage-door, preparing to stop out a draught. No. 164 is a touching picture of a child peeping on tiptoe, in the snow, through apertures (red with the light therein) between the shutters of a closed tavern, looking for a laggard, drunken father. "Not at Home" (167)—as comic as the last is pathetic—discovers a painter stealing towards a tax-paper that has been thrust under his door, the knock at which he has not answered.

Sir John Gilbert's picture of the broken and disordered Cavalier host on the slope at "Naseby" (643) is distinguished by all the painter's wealth of picturesque and spectacular resource; and the presentation of the infant "First Prince of Wales" (593) to the assembled Court has fine rich colour. Mr. Boughton's picture, "The Heir" (1026), is tender in feeling: the artist again contrives to extract grace from the costumes of the Regency, and there is a nice accord between the sentiment of the figures and the autumnal landscape. But surely, as a pictorial composition, there is some canvas "to let" in these sad, monotonous breadths of leaf-littered sward dotted with bare trees—making all allowance for the impression sought to be conveyed of the solitary life of this boy-heir to a wide domain—walking beside a self-important governess or relative, and turning for sympathy to the dogs at his side. A tall groom follows at a respectful distance, leading a white pony; and an old servitor pauses in his leaves-sweeping to make an obeisance as they pass. Mr. Eyre Crowe has imparted a remarkable air of truth and completeness to his capital little picture of "Brothers of the Brush" (234)—a number of house-painters at work on a three-storied front, on various parts of a long ladder. Far inferior is the rush at "The Pit-Door" (626) of a theatre, which is vulgarly farcical; the lighting also is unsatisfactory. Mr. Calthrop, with touch as light, colour as brilliant, and elaboration even more painstaking than last year, represents, or rather adapts, another Knowle interior—i.e., the state bed-chamber in "La Levée de Monseigneur" (346). By the introduction of a few figures the artist also cleverly illustrated the theme of courtly subservience. A boy-prince lolls in his chair, playing with his toy cannon and soldiers, while nobles of the Royal household are engaged completing his toilet, and a grim Cardinal enters to assist his morning devotions. Mr. F. W. W. Topham has a large and complex composition (550) of many figures, fugitives from Pompeii, camping and halting on a neighbouring plain during the destruction of the city, A.D. 79. For the production of this picture the painter had not to rely merely on the narrative of Pliny or the description of Bulwer, but drew many suggestions from incidents and phenomena of the last great eruption, which he witnessed and sketched on the spot; his work has therefore exceptional interest and value, as something more than an imaginary record: while the artist has not failed to conceive the terrors and mixed emotions of such a scene—the lurid sky, with its rolling volumes of sulphurous smoke and scoræ; the baked earth, with its pall of ashes; fugitives aghast and demented, or frantic with gratitude at escape; joyous meeting of friends and lovers, or sad mourning of the lost or absent; heads of families gathering their few shattered household gods; and delicate women, not among the last to recover self-possession. The foreground plain, illumined by a hopeful gleam of cool daylight, is charmingly painted. Mr. H. B. Roberts, another very promising young painter, tells a story of the "Homeless," with much force and feeling, in No. 542—the caravan of a gipsy family on fire at nightfall, with the mother and children watching the flames in despair. Mr. Britton Rivière's painting still lacks somewhat of solidity, but his command of pathetic expression is as great as ever in the picture (464) of Argus, the old hound, fondly lifting his head in dying recognition of his master, Ulysses, after his twenty years' absence. The hero of "The Odyssey" stands mournfully before the faithful creature, who alone of all his former associates recognises him through the changes which time and hardships have affected in his aspect. "All that was Left of the Homeward Bound" (986) shows a spar being washed ashore with an unconscious girl lashed thereto, and a drenched dog nestling piteously at her bosom.

Mr. V. Princeps has put some of his best painting into his "Lady Teazle" (37) concealed behind the screen, though he has scarcely, perhaps, realised the character; and there is considerable grace in the pair of *élégantes* ascending the winding staircase of "Devonshire House" (896); but what can be said of the picture of "The Gadarene Swine" (988), unless it be that it is very perilously near the narrow border-land between the grand and the grotesque, the sublime and the ridiculous? Adown a "steep place" formed of sandy detritus, terminating in a precipice among pinnacles, and towers, and cliffs of basalt and slate which remind one of Doré's wildest geology, but is, we believe, unlike anything near the Lake of Genesareth, the black swine run, slide, and turn somersaults with amazingly comical celerity. Nevertheless, the picture is powerful, and we think that it reveals unlooked-for imaginative capabilities. Mr. Haynes Williams sends a large picture entitled "A los Toros" (454), depicting—with much skill in arrangement, facility of hand, and effectiveness—the animated scene outside a Spanish amphitheatre, with the crowd of spectators, matadors, and picadors pressing through the entrance to the bull-ring. Mr. Burgess breaks new ground in Morocco with a picture, containing numerous characteristic figures, of a scene during the Ramadan—i.e., the rush for water at the moment when the devout fasters are permitted to quench their thirst. Not a little credit is due to Mr. Gale for an original and natural conception of the hackneyed subject of "Abraham sending away Hagar and Ishmael" (1034): Hagar is made to give way to reasonable resentment and womanly jealousy; but the boy, eager at once to prove his sympathy for his mother and to indulge his love of adventure, is full of elated hope. The painting in this and in "Eyes to the Blind" (525) is, as usual,

careful and pleasing. "After the Toil of the Day" (657), by Mr. Herkomer, a number of Tyrolean villagers, of all ages and both sexes, including a Gretchen sad and solitary in the foreground, sitting at eventide under the broad eaves of a picturesque row of chalets, should advance the young painter's reputation. The sentiment of the scene is well felt, the characters very nicely discriminated. We can only regret that the artist has imported the method of his water-colour drawing, with its confused use of opaque and transparent colours, into a medium to which it is still more foreign. There are pathos and more solid painting than heretofore in Mr. Frank Holl's "Leaving Home" (611), a railway station scene, with a friendless orphan girl starting in the world, a soldier parting from his sweetheart, and so forth. Among other works by rising artists which we would commend to notice are Mr. Wynfield's picture (913) of Sir Anthony Woodville being dubbed "The Ladies' Knight" at the hands of his Royal relative and the fair ones of her Court. Mr. D. T. White's "Bean Fielding and the Sham Widow" (580); Mr. C. Green's bit of polite comedy from the same period, called "Two's Company, Three's None" (1041); "A Despatch from Trebizond" (977), by H. Wallis, two red-robed Venetian merchants seated against an inlaid marble wall of St. Mark's, anxiously reading a paper whilst the courier stands aside—a work fine in colour; Mr. Hayllar's characteristic party of country farmers drinking her Majesty's health (1092), contributions by Mr. Birket Foster, not, however, up to his usual mark; "The Introduction of Lady Mary Wortley Montague to the Kit-Kat Club" (495), by Mr. A. C. Gow; "On the March from Moscow" (337), by Mr. Pott; and a boating subject, by Mr. Fildes, entitled "Simpletons" (960), much smaller than last year's picture, but possessing similarly sweet though rather artificial grace. Mr. A. Hughes's "Lady of Shalot" (949), floating down the stream, gazed at by wondering rustic children and a nun, has also grace—but of a more poetical character—in combination with rare delicacy of feeling; technically, however, the painting is full of crotchets, and the naïveté of conception verges on the absurd. Mr. Albert Moore will, we apprehend, disappoint the most ardent proselytes to his gospel according to the antique with his "Follow my Leader" (146), a party of tricky maidens in classical costumes tripping after each other among trees over a flowery mead followed by a train of boys. The conception is trivial; the draughtsmanship, supposed to be the painter's strong point, has not Greek severity. The tapestry-like trees and flower-sprinkled herbage, the dull-coloured draperies, and the staring spots of orange in the girls' head-dresses do not even answer the requirements of flat decoration. Mr. Legros's "Bénédiction de la Mer" (981), a priestly procession with a number of nuns kneeling in the foreground, performing, or assisting at, the ceremony indicated by the title, is also a manifest falling off. The backs of the opaque black cloaks of the nuns occupy far too much space, the ugliness of the faces is unredeemed by intensity of character or pathetic expression, and the style does not compensate in dignity of design or execution for lack of all sense of beauty and grace.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The summer exhibition of oil pictures and water-colour drawings by British and foreign artists which opened, on Monday last, at the gallery, 39B, Old Bond-street, is much superior to any previous display in the same room. Our limited space will, however, admit only of mentioning a few of the leading attractions. Among works by members and associates of the Royal Academy are "The Ordeal by Water" (19), by Mr. Poole, a finished study for the large picture, very beautiful in colour; "Mary Queen of Scots in Lochleven Castle" (58), by Mr. Calderon; a "Scene from the 'Spectator,'" (15), by Mr. E. M. Ward; two landscapes by Mr. Lee, and two characteristic works by Sir John Gilbert—"Brigands" (6) and "Doctor Sangrado and the Licentiate Sedilla" (145), from "Gil Blas." Other English artists more or less well represented are Messrs. C. Calthrop, R. Hillingford, P. R. Morris, G. G. Kilburne, B. W. Leader, A. B. Collier, Birket Foster, J. G. Naish, J. Webb, C. J. Lewis, F. W. Hulme, E. Sampson, T. O. Hume, G. F. Teniswood, &c. But the strength of the exhibition lies in the foreign pictures, which include a number of works from the new school of various nationalities at Rome, so many members of which are rapidly achieving a European reputation. Foremost amongst these is the "Dolce far Niente" (65), by the famous Spanish painter Madrazo, a lady seated in morning deshabille in the full sunlight from a muslin-curtained window, which is a most masterly piece of artistic execution, and wonderfully truthful in effect at the proper focal distance. A life-sized figure, by R. Giannetti, of a lovely girl in Italian costume of the fifteenth century, lapsing into "Maiden Meditation" (35) over her book, is a complete contrast to the last in its careful, beautiful finish. The artist's name is new to us; but this picture deserves to be placed in the highest rank among the works of Cabanel, Merle, Bouguereau, and painters of similar characteristics. There are also generally excellent examples of J. Palizzi, the Italian cattle-painter; O. von Thoren, Verheyden (with cattle by De Haas), Hublin, H. Ten Kate, Van Lerius, Israels, Van Heemskerke, Schlösser, A. Rossans, and Ducros; besides choice gems by A. Bonheur, Bakkerkorf, W. Maris, A. Dillens, C. Castan, C. E. Philippeau, De Bles, Sadee, and other eminent foreign artists.

The sale, on Saturday last, at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood's is memorable as the occasion when the largest price ever paid (so far as we are aware) for a picture by a deceased British artist was realised by a portrait-group by Gainsborough, which was knocked down to Messrs. Agnew for 6300 gs. The picture is thus described in the catalogue:—"Portraits of Two Young Ladies (Sisters), painted, in 1775, by T. Gainsborough, R.A.; 48 in. by 39 in. Exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1775."

The Welsh Eisteddfod at Mold will be held on Aug. 5 and next three days.

A return issued by the Board of Trade of the surveys of merchant-ships made on the requisition of seamen, under the Act of 1871, shows that out of fourteen cases there were seven in which the vessels were found unseaworthy, and seven in which the case either broke down or was dismissed.

At a conference of delegates from Republican clubs and Democratic societies held in Birmingham to inaugurate a national Republican organisation, a letter was read from Mr. John Bright, who declines to give encouragement to the movement. The right hon. gentleman suggests that it would be wise to endeavour to perfect the civil government we have rather than to look to great changes. He points out that it is easier to upset a monarchy than to give a healthy growth to that which is put in its place, and he suspects that the price we should have to pay for the change would be greater than the change would be worth. Mr. Bright declares that he has no sympathy with the object which gives its name to the club, and he prefers to try to do good in the way of political reform, by what he regards as a wiser and less hazardous, if a less ambitious, method.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, May 13.

One result of the twelve days that have elapsed since the Vienna Exhibition was inaugurated is to render its incomplete condition all the more apparent. Instead of the temporary order to which, by a heavy strain, matters in a seemingly hopeless state of confusion were reduced for the opening ceremony, all again is disarray. The floor of the Rotunda is strewn anew with masses of bronze forming portions of the groups which are to decorate the great central fountain, with sheets and tubes of iron, frameworks of stalls and cases, objects for exhibition in course of unpacking, empty boxes, casks, and crates, pieces of timber, and other debris; while the encompassing colonnade, the adjacent naves and their transverse galleries, offer much the same aspect of disorder. Under such circumstances, in place of attempting to describe any one section of the Exhibition, I propose to make a rapid tour of the entire industrial palace, and in the present and succeeding letters briefly to note such of its contents as appear to be permanently installed in their proper places.

Entering by the principal portal, the next moment one is within the grand vestibule, lighted by an immense painted-glass window in three compartments, and said to be one of the largest ever executed. The design, by Professor Laufberger, one of the directors of the Vienna Museum, is, of course, an allegory, in which Austria naturally occupies the principal place. It has been reproduced, with great skill and marvellous effect, by Professor Geyling, of this city. The entire vestibule appears to have been surrendered up to a single Vienna firm, Philip Haas and Son, large upholsterers, for the display of their wares, and they have carpeted it all over and hung its lofty walls with table-covers and carpets of tasteful Oriental design. The rich stuffs of home manufacture, together with the more gorgeous fabrics imported from the East, which are displayed in four monumental cases, comprise materials of the richest textures, the simplest and most elaborate of designs, and the most brilliant and subdued of tints. The sides of the vestibule are disposed in alcoves, in which the appurtenances of a sleeping-apartment are displayed, comprising rich silk and satin hangings with the softest of carpets en suite, together with looking-glasses in artistic ebony frames, mosaic tables, gracefully-carved chairs, and luxurious divans. Still, with all this, the vestibule has a naked and unimpressive look, creating a feeling of disappointment as it were at the very threshold of the edifice where one had been led to expect so much.

On each side of the centre archway leading to the colonnade which surrounds the Rotunda a couple of busts, evidently of Italian workmanship, and presenting one of those questionable combinations of various coloured bronzes in conjunction with white marble, arrest the attention. One represents Othello, dusky and lachrymose, contemplating the handkerchief, white as snow, which he grasps in his ebony hand; the other Soleka, the heroine of Meyerbeer's "Africaine," elaborately jewelled, with a plume of white marble feathers waving above her upturned bronze head. At the side arches four graceful marble statues, representing Love, Echo, Innocence, and Modesty, are placed, together with a couple of elaborate groups crowded with small figures, depicting the Massacre of the Innocents and an episode of the Deluge.

Proceeding along the circular colonnade in a right-hand direction, one is immediately attracted by a collection of porcelain in many styles, from the simplest to the most ornate, exhibited by Herr Albin Denk; among which we recognise reproductions of old Viennese china, some creditable imitations of Sèvres, and an elaborate tea service, manufactured for the Archduke William, of Mauresque pattern, in carmine, white, and gold, with jewelled, ducal coronets surmounting the principal pieces. Close by, a number of fine bronzes—busts, vases, candelabra, and fire-dogs—from the Fonderia Udina, the majority in the finest style of Italian renaissance, are being arranged in their respective positions. Another show of Austrian porcelain, from the Imperial factory at Schloggenwald, and one or two private manufacturers, succeeds; then come more bronzes, notably a model of the Medici vase and some grand examples of niello-work—the Italian origin of which is not to be mistaken—comprising a bowl with gracefully entwined handles, formed of dolphins, interlaced round human heads, and a pair of large-lipped ewers to match. In the recesses of the adjacent arches some fine photographs on a large scale, depicting the architectural glories of Venice, are displayed, and close beside them stands an elaborate black marble mantelpiece, surmounted by a heavy gilt frame inclosing the portrait of a lady in oil colours flanked on each side by a couple of allegorical statues, evidently after Italian models, the whole forming as it were one design.

Hartmann and Eidam, of Vienna, have a wonderful display of carved meerschaum pipes, including some classical groups, triumphal cars, nude, graceful nymphs, and piquant eighteenth-century figures, which seem to have stepped out of the canvases of Lancret and Watteau. Above the whole an amber chandelier of twenty-four lights hangs suspended. From here until one arrives at the case of Kobek and Aegide, Austrian Crown jewellers, glittering with diamond wreaths, diadems, pendent necklaces, crosses, and earrings, occasional emeralds and rubies being interspersed, nothing is encountered that calls for attention. In succeeding recesses of the colonnade we notice a handsome ebony cabinet inlaid with oxydised silver plaques and panels of rare variegated marble, with some cases in which wools of exceedingly fine texture and most deceptive artificial flowers are displayed.

Adjoining the north vestibule we encounter a characteristic design for a fountain, comprising a finely-modelled figure of Perseus holding aloft the bleeding head of the Gorgon, whose prostrate body lies quivering at his feet. We next reach—such are the unpleasant surprises at the Vienna Exhibition—a couple of eau-de-cologne trophies, followed by a group of artistic marble mantelpieces and inlaid looking-glass frames of parti-coloured marbles, in which an attempt has been made to give to a wreath of flowers somewhat of its natural hues. After passing several chimney-pieces in majolica, and a trophy erected by the proprietor of some chemical works at Stuttgart, we arrive at the entrance to the western nave, on one side of which stands a carved ebony cabinet of Italian design, decorated with busts, masques, and statuettes. Next comes a display of Belgian porcelain, with massive ornaments in bronze d'oré, of no particular artistic merit; and then a large case in which Liège exhibits samples of all the celebrated rifles, with sword and other bayonets. Close beside these deadly weapons a London pin and needle firm have raised a trophy of their useful wares; and some little distance off a gaudy gilt Gothic altar-piece, for the church of Zalb, in Moravia, is exposed. Specimens of bank-note and share certificate engraving next arrest the attention; after which we encounter a huge vase in pale magenta-coloured marble, followed by an organ.

Much the same medley of dissimilar objects obtains beneath the dome of the Rotunda. Occupying a prominent position in front of the north vestibule is a puerile structure composed of tubes of brass and copper, arranged in the form of a castle, other tubes being posted like so many cannons between the

embrasures of the battlements. Side by side with purely artistic productions figure numerous trade announcements in striking, if not precisely graceful, forms. Among the latter is a column of stearine, some 12 ft. or 14 ft. in height, its capital surmounted by a huge ball of the same material; while grouped around are pyramids of candles reposing on a base the panels of which are formed of coloured scented soaps. At no great distance off the Apollo Soap and Candle Company have erected a trophy fully 25 ft. high; while another firm in the wax-candle line has raised a colossal stearine bust on a lofty pedestal to a certain Milly, evidently associated with improvements in this substance, and grouped half a dozen figures, also in stearine, around its base.

The stearine manufacture may be an important branch of German industry; still one does not quite understand why the Imperial Commissioner of the Vienna Exhibition should have allowed the palace to be sown broadcast with competing trophies of it, which are merely so many trade advertisements. Instead of the Rotunda being exclusively reserved to the chefs-d'œuvre of all nations, which, collected together, would have made a noble display beneath its vast dome, and rendered it, as it ought to have been, the great point of attraction of the Exhibition, one encounters in this, the grandest hall in the world, objects in more or less questionable taste in the midst of a heterogeneous collection of shopkeepers' show cases, incongruous alike in shape and size. At present the only exceptions to be noted are, first, the artistic trophy composed of some of the finest French bronzes tastefully arranged at the feet of the gigantic lion, which is one of the most characteristic objects in the Exhibition; and, secondly, a couple of colossal groups exhibited by Switzerland—one symbolising the twin cities of Berne and Geneva under the guise of a pair of buxom bellicose beauties, and the other representing Helvetia holding in front of her a laurel crown, the evident reward of the stalwart historical heroes artistically posed at the four corners of the pedestal.

In my next letter I will describe the aspects presented by the two naves and their numerous transverse galleries.

The grand dinner given by the Kaiser at the Hof-Burg, as the Palace of Vienna is termed, on the evening of the opening of the Exhibition, has been followed by a series of entertainments in honour of the Royal and Imperial Princes now stopping in Vienna. On Saturday evening, the 3rd inst., the Emperor and Empress, and almost all their princely guests, were present at the performance of "Ellnor" at the opera, and subsequently at the grand soirée given by Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst; and on Sunday the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, after attending Divine service in the Protestant church, received the members of the Viennese diplomatic body, dining *en famille* with the Kaiser in the evening. On Monday, after visiting the Exhibition, the Princes dined with Archduke Charles Louis, heard "Fidelio" at the opera, and finished their evening at the soirées of Counts Andrássy and Larisch. On Tuesday the Princes lunched in the Prater with Princes and Princesses de Metternich and Furstenberg, and spent their evening at the grand soirée given by the former, and at the Viennese Jockey Club. A splendid banquet was given the same evening by the Minister of Commerce to the Foreign Commissioners in the dining-hall of the Gartenbau-Gesellschaft, on which occasion Herr Moser, the German commissioner, proposed the health of the Emperor, Earl Cowper that of the Minister, and M. du Sommerard, the French representative, that of Baron Schwarz-Senborn. The Kaiser, accompanied by the two English Princes and a numerous suite, among whom were several British officers, passed a couple of regiments of cavalry, a regiment of infantry, and several batteries of artillery in review on Wednesday morning. His Majesty and the Princes attended a ball given in their honour by Sir Andrew Buchanan, the British Ambassador, in the evening. On Saturday last the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Crown Prince of Denmark attended the celebration by the English workmen held in honour of the completion of the British department of the Exhibition. Mr. Owen proposed "The health of the Prince of Wales," which was drunk enthusiastically. His Royal Highness, in replying to the toast, especially dwelt upon the good conduct and sense of order displayed by the English workmen, and thanked Mr. Owen for the care he had exhibited in their behalf. The healths of the Queen of England and the Emperor of Austria were afterwards drunk. On Sunday evening a gala reception was given to the members of the Foreign Commission, the Imperial Commissioners, and the directors of the Exhibition, in the state saloons of the Hof-Burg. They were afterwards presented to the Emperor. The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur left on Sunday for Pesth.

Our Correspondent's preceding letter, which we published last week, gave a minute description of the opening ceremony, on Thursday, the 1st inst., which is the subject of a two-page Engraving in the present Number. This illustration shows the Emperor of Austria, with the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Germany, and other Princes, standing on the dais, while the Empress, the Crown Princess of Germany, and the other ladies are seated beside them, to hear the address read by the Archduke Charles Louis, official Protector of the Exhibition. The figures of his Imperial Majesty, the Prince of Wales next to the Empress on his right hand, and the Crown Prince of Germany next to his own Princess on the Emperor's left, will at once be identified. The Crown Prince of Denmark and our Prince Arthur stand near the German Crown Prince on his left hand, which is to the right hand of the view here presented; while the Prince of Hohenzollern, a near relative of the Emperor, is the opposite extremity of the line. We shall give further illustrations of the Vienna Exhibition next week.

The annual examination of the children educated at the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, together with the distribution of prizes gained during the year, took place recently in the building at St. John's-hill, Battersea-rise. About 500 members and friends of the craft were present. Advantage was taken of this occasion to inaugurate the new block of buildings, a ceremony in which Lady Skelmersdale officiated. Lord Skelmersdale presided in the examination-hall, where a number of recitations were given by the children, followed by musical performances.

Lord Derby, in presiding over the annual meeting of the Provident Knowledge Society, expressed his opinion that habits of prudence and forethought were not very common in this country, and to encourage them was one of the wisest forms of benevolence. The slavery of being in debt was akin to the slavery of drunkenness; and the fact of a man being in debt was a great incentive to reckless and intemperate habits. A very large part of the suffering existing amongst the people was owing to the want of economy and forethought; and if thrifty, provident habits were to be encouraged, it was necessary to offer facilities which did not yet exist. It was not sufficient to establish banks and provident institutions, it must be made as easy for a man to invest his savings in these institutions as it was for him to spend them at the public-house. Other speakers on behalf of frugality and thrift were Archbishop Manning, Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., the Bishop of Exeter, Sir W. Fraser, and Sir C. Trevelyan.



OPENING OF THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The return of Madame Adelina Patti has, for some seasons past, been looked for with anxious expectancy after the first few preparatory weeks' performances. The lustre of this great artist's presence has just been added by her reappearance on Tuesday, when she sang—as Rosina in “Il Barbiere”—with a power and a charm that have never been transcended, even by herself. The flimsy valse-aria, by Venzano, introduced in the lesson-scene, was given with a brilliancy and refinement which it does not deserve, and was thrown into shade by the ballad “Home, sweet home,” sung, in reply to the encore, with exquisite pathos. The reception of Madame Patti was of the usual enthusiastic kind. The cast of the opera, in other respects, was the same as that recently noticed.

Rossini's masterpiece, “Guglielmo Tell,” was repeated on Thursday week, with a cast identical with that of the performance recently noticed, except in one important instance—the character of Arnoldo, which was transferred to Signor Mongini, who has never been in better voice or sung more finely than on this occasion. In the duet with Tell, “Dove vai,” especially in the two episodes at the phrase “Ah! Mathilde,” the splendid high chest notes of Signor Mongini produced an effect that roused the audience to enthusiasm, and necessitated the repetition of the passage on its second occurrence. In the duet with Mathilde, and the great trio with Tell and Walter, Signor Mongini likewise called forth the most demonstrative applause. Why the last act should again have been omitted it is difficult to imagine, the Arnoldo of this occasion having been in full possession of the requirements for his great scena which occurs therein. The opera was also very finely given in other respects, as commented on last week, and it is to be hoped that it will receive several repetitions during the season.

On Saturday “Linda di Chamouni” was given, for the first time this season, and with Mdle. Albani's charming performance as the heroine, in which character she again manifested, as recently in other parts, a large advance both as an actress and a vocalist. Her fresh and pure voice and brilliant and facile execution were admirably displayed in the cavatina, “O luce di quest' anima,” and a deeper vein of pathos and sentiment was disclosed in the great scene with Antonio in the second act. This latter character was excellently rendered, both dramatically and vocally, by M. Maurel, who has now firmly established himself as a highly valuable member of Mr. Gye's company. Signor Montanaro sang with much effect the music of Carlo, and Mdle. Scalchi was the same excellent representative of Pierrotte as on past occasions—the cast having been completed by Mdle. Corsi as Maddalena, Signor Bagagiolo as the Prefect, and Signor Ciampi as the Marquis.

“Masaniello” was revived on Monday, after an interval of six years—too long a silence for such music to be condemned to. Signor Nicolini, as the fisherman hero, sang with much effect, especially in the barcarolle and the revolutionary duet with Pietro, which character was well sustained by Signor Bagagiolo. The duet was encored with enthusiasm. The cast of the opera was generally efficient, having included Madame Sinico as Elvira, Mdle. Girod as the dumb Fenella, Signor Edardi as Alfonsi, and Signor Raguer as Borella. The splendour of the scenery and stage arrangements was as admirable and as striking as ever. Signor Bevnigani conducted in this instance, Sig. Vianesi having presided on the other occasions referred to. “Don Giovanni” was announced for Thursday; a repetition of “Masaniello” for Friday; and “Rigoletto” for to-night (Saturday).

The performances to be given here, on May 21, for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. A. Harris, can scarcely fail to draw a full audience. Among many other attractions, Madame Adelina Patti will appear in the first act of “Il Barbiere” and the second act of “Dinorah.”

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The performance of “Faust,” which brought back Madame Christine Nilsson as Margherita, and included the debut of Signor Castelmari as Mephistopheles (on Tuesday week), was repeated on Saturday. On the Thursday preceding this repetition “Les Huguenots” was given, with a very powerful cast, including the familiar and welcome impersonations of Valentina by Mdle. Titiens, Margherita di Valois by Mdle. Ilma di Murska, and the Page by Madame Trebelli-Bettini. A novelty in the distribution of the characters in Meyerbeer's chef-d'œuvre, on the occasion referred to, was Signor Campanini's first assumption of the part of Raoul, in which the singer was favourably received throughout. The suavity of his style was heard to advantage in the duet with the Queen, “Beltà divina,” and his command of the higher range of chest notes was evidenced in the duet septet. In this latter, and still more in the very arduous duet with Valentina, in the fourth act, Signor Campanini displayed considerable earnestness and impulse. It is, however, rather in characters and music of a lighter class that the singer is heard and seen to the best advantage. Signor Agnesi, as the Count di St. Bris, sang and acted with much impressiveness; Signor Mendioroz was an efficient representative of the Count di Nevers; Signor Medini (a recent debutant), as Marcello, again proved his possession of a stalwart bass voice, which he will do well occasionally to subdue. The remainder of the cast was also efficient. The opera was repeated on Monday.

Madame Christine Nilsson's third appearance this season was made on Tuesday night, when her performance as Violetta, in “La Traviata,” displayed all its former charm and refinement, with greater intensity and power than ever. Signor Campanini was the Alfredo; and Signor Collini made his first appearance, and was favourably received, as the elder Germont. Of this last-named artist we must take another occasion to speak.

The announcements for the remainder of the week were repetitions—“Faust” on Thursday, and “La Favorita” to-night (Saturday).

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society—conducted by Mr. Barnby—closed its season, last week, by a fine performance of Handel's “Belshazzar,” an oratorio which had almost the interest of novelty, from not having been heard for a quarter of a century previous. “Belshazzar,” which stands as the tenth in the long list of Handel's English oratorios, contains some magnificent choruses; and these were rendered with great effect in last week's performance—the movements, “Sing, O ye Heavens!” “By slow degrees,” and “Ye tutelary gods,” having produced a specially marked impression. The solos were well sung by Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Cummings, Mr. L. Thomas, Mr. Patey, and Mr. Thurley Beale; and the performance was efficiently conducted by Mr. Barnby. Handel's score was not reinforced with “additional accompaniments,” but merely with an organ part, written by Mr. G. A. Macfarren and skilfully played by Dr. Stainer; the pianoforte having been used (by Mr. Oliver King) for some of the recitatives.

The Sacred Harmonic Society terminated its forty-first season with an extra concert yesterday (Friday) week, when “Elijah” was given.

The summer musical season at the Crystal Palace commenced

well, on Saturday afternoon, with the first of a series of seven concerts. A varied selection of vocal music was performed by Mdle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Mongini, and Signor Agnesi, and the orchestra played the overtures to “Ruy Blas” and “Semiramide.” A special feature at the concert was the splendid pianoforte-playing of Dr. Hans von Bülow, whose principal performance was in Beethoven's fourth concerto (in G), the elaborate cadenzas to which were the player's own. In two unaccompanied pieces (by Chopin and Liszt) Dr. von Bülow likewise displayed his high and exceptional powers.

The fourth Philharmonic concert took place, at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening, when the programme included, besides two symphonies and two overtures, two concertos—one of which was heard for the first time. This work, composed by Mr. G. A. Macfarren expressly for Herr Straus, was played by this excellent violinist with his well-known skill and power. As a composition it is distinguished rather by practical knowledge in the realisation of instrumental effects than by any originality of thought. The “largetto” and the finale are the best portions—the former containing some graceful passages, and the latter having a light and piquant character. The other special performance referred to was that of Mr. Oluf Svendsen, whose execution of the andante and rondo of Molique's concerto for the flute was nothing short of absolute perfection in power and purity of tone, certainty of execution, and refinement of style and phrasing. The work had not been heard since 1865, when it was also played by Mr. Svendsen at a Philharmonic concert. Its repetition on the occasion now referred to produced a marked impression, the player having been recalled by the continued applause which proceeded from all parts of the hall. The effect made by the concerto and its admirable performance may probably lead to the flute recovering its former position as a favourite instrument with amateurs. The singers at Monday's concert were Mdles. Justine Macvitz and Alwina Valleria. Mr. Cousins conducted, as usual.

The “Wagner Society” gave its third and concluding concert yesterday (Friday) week, when the programme comprised a repetition of some of those pieces which had produced so great an effect at the previous concerts. The “Procession Music” from “Lohengrin,” and the introduction to the third act of that opera, were again encored with enthusiasm. The novelties at this concert were the introduction and the finale of the third act of “Tristan and Isolde,” one of Wagner's later and more representative works. These and the concluding “Huldigungs-Marsch” were conducted by Dr. Hans von Bülow, who also played Beethoven's variations and fugue, for the pianoforte, on the theme also used by him in the finale to his “Eroica” symphony. The great pianist produced a marked sensation by his splendid performance, and was three times recalled, with fresh manifestations of enthusiasm. The vocal pieces introduced were Elsa's song, from “Lohengrin,” and Elizabeth's prayer, from “Tannhauser”—both finely declaimed by Madame Otto-Alvsleben. The first half of the concert was conducted by Mr. Edward Dannreuther, the musical director of the society, the success of which has been such that a new series of concerts, with orchestra and chorus, is to be commenced in November.

Dr. Hans von Bülow's second pianoforte recital, on Tuesday afternoon, drew even a larger audience to St. James's Hall than that which was attracted on the first occasion. Again his extraordinary performances (all from memory), in a long series of pieces in the classical, the romantic, and the bravura schools, produced a marked impression. His execution of an elaborate set of variations by Brahms, on a theme by Handel, was a marvellous display of executive power.

THEATRES.

THE COURT.

A new play by a comparatively new author is nowadays an interesting incident. With talent in the country abounding everywhere, managers prefer to over-work celebrated authors, and continue to show reluctance to encourage new. Mr. Bertie Vyse is a name almost unknown; but his three-act comedy, entitled “About Town,” has been accepted at the Chelsea house, and was on Monday night submitted to a public ordeal. It proved to be a work possessed of an exciting story and a group of carefully-drawn characters. The materials of both are in a great measure old, but they are skilfully manipulated, so that they progress, develop themselves, and culminate in a satisfactory catastrophe. We doubt if one of them, in the moral heroism which he displays, does not belong rather to the antique time than to the present, when men are made of stuff less stern, and are not very patient under suffering; but the conception is definite and well sustained. A money-lender, named Henry Leslie Dixon (Mr. George Rignold), has not only a bad reputation as a usurer, but is supposed, on evidence supplied by himself, to be a forger, and is held in bonds by a solicitor, named Salmon (Mr. Edward Righton), to whom he acts as a screen, and whose nefarious transactions he ostensibly conducts as his own. The scene opens in Kensington Gardens, where we make the acquaintance of two friends, Sir Walter Mervyn, Bart. (Mr. Edgar Bruce), and Mr. Charles Monteagle (Mr. Chippendale, jun.), the latter of whom is indebted to Dixon. Sir Walter undertakes to be his guarantee, but finds that Dixon, apparently bent on Monteagle's ruin, refuses to consent to the arrangement. Naturally enraged at this, he becomes indignant when Dixon claims to have been a friend of his father's; an angry altercation ensues, on which the act closes. Of course there is a love tale, and each of the friends is provided with a lady; but at first they are mispaired, and have to be re-matched. Florence (Miss Marie Litton), the daughter of Lady Westerton (Mrs. Stephens), has been engaged to Sir Walter from infancy, but pairs off ultimately with Monteagle; and Violet Leslie (Miss Kate Bishop), the usurer's daughter, becomes the bride of Sir Walter. The latter is at first ignorant of her parentage, and when informed of it for awhile repudiates her, but love triumphs in the end. Salmon, too, who claims Dixon's services as the condition of not exposing his supposed criminality, becomes the agent for clearing up the mystery. A letter which he brings from the deceased Baronet shows that Mervyn's father was the real culprit, and thus restores Dixon to respectability. The two young men are admirably impersonated, and the hard-hearted attorney could not have been better realised than by Mr. Righton. The ladies acted with feeling and force; and the chief person in the drama, Mr. Rignold, supported with spirit the weight of a mystery which might have crushed a less powerful actor. The scenery, by Mr. Walter Hann, is new, and consists of three beautiful pictures, which aid the situations while they please the eye.

CHARGING CROSS.

This little theatre is now taken possession of by Mr. Richard Younge and his company, which for the last five years have traversed the provinces, representing the works of the late Mr. T. W. Robertson, and have lately been employed in enacting a new and original comedy of Mr. Henry Byrou, entitled “Time's Triumph,” which they have at length introduced to the London boards. This drama is in four acts, and is certainly one of the best of Mr. Byrou's compositions. If it is not exactly a play in the strict sense of the term, it is nevertheless an interesting

series of conversational scenes, in which some slender thread of narrative does duty for a story, and an entertaining group of characters maintains a running fire of witty dialogue, with the smallest possible amount of action. Of these Lieutenant Grimple, R.N., is the chief, whose sterling merits attract the attention of Milly Petworth, the daughter of a lawyer addicted to gambling, three parts skilfully filled by Mr. Younge, Miss Alice Ingram, and Mr. John Carter. The lady is also an object of interest to Sir Aubrey Dibbs (Mr. Frederick Robson), who succeeds in gaining the promise of her hand, but not the possession. The Lieutenant goes to sea, returns successful, and arrives in time to claim the lady for himself. He likewise succeeds in unmasking the villainies of one Claude Ripley (Mr. Beveridge), who trades on a secret, but offers it for sale too late, and is thus checkmated. Other minor complications occur affecting the fortunes of a lady-companion who turns out to be an heiress. The part of Lady Wilson, which is well supported by Mrs. Younge, who, in the pride of her heart, despises the claims of her humble dependant, assumes a prominence to which it is scarcely entitled. The scenery consists mainly of interiors, but it is arranged with taste. Altogether, the performance does credit to the company, and ought to fill the theatre for a considerable period.

PRINCESS'S.—FRENCH PLAYS.

Mdle. Aimée Desclée made her first appearance in London, on Monday evening last, to a crowded audience. “Frou-Frou” is not, perhaps, the piece she might have chosen for her debut, but the only public functionary in constitutional England from whom there is no appeal has so restricted her repertoire that little choice remains. Mdle. Aimée Desclée is an actress that must be studied, and her engagement being a brief one affords little time to do so. She is not so greatly effective in the earlier scenes of the play, as, very properly, she does not give prominence to the light and frivolous gaiety of the character. But as the play proceeds and she gradually becomes convinced in her own mind that child and husband are lost to her through her own sister, the latent energy of her character, depicted principally in a nervous action of the hands in the preceding scenes, comes forth with a vigour that takes the audience by storm. Mdle. Desclée ought to be seen by all real admirers of the stage. Those who go simply to pass an agreeable evening will, we have no doubt, be disappointed, if the truth dare be spoken. The great actress is not well supported: a want of dignity in her father is much felt, though in other parts no actor has been a greater favourite. Poor Lafont is sadly missed.

A new farce by Mr. Henry Sinclair has been added to the business of the Lyceum, entitled “Daddleton's Difficulties,” in which Mr. Belmore enacts the part of a jealous hairdresser, who threatens to shave himself and others, and causes the most uproarious mirth.

“The Day After the Wedding” has been revived at the Adelphi, and gives further occasion for the display of the talent of Miss Marston-Leigh, who supports the part of the irritable bride with great spirit. Mr. Shore, as the husband whose task it is to tame the incipient shrew, acted also with vigour. This little comedy is, in its way, of great excellence, and is deservedly popular.

“Guy Mannering,” with Sir Henry Bishop's music, has been repeated at the Gaiety, and again finds favour with the English public. It is worth recalling that Braham, Miss Stephens, Emery, and Mrs. Egerton were all in the original cast. The company do full justice to the music. The duet, “Now hope, now fear,” the chorus, “The chough and crow,” the song, “Safely follow him,” all went as well as ever. Mr. Aynsley Cook, as Gabriel, was thoroughly efficient, and the traditional business of his scenes brought to memory his predecessors in the part. The “old, old melodies” came on the ear with their old associations, and the sexagenarian playgoer should not fail to pay the Gaiety a visit.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of George Neame, Esq., of Harbledon, near Canterbury, J.P. and D.L. for Kent, was proved on the 8th ult., at the District Registry, Canterbury, by Alfred Neame, George Friday Neame, and Austin Neame, the sons of the deceased, the executors, the personality being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his widow, Mrs. Sarah Neame, a pecuniary legacy of £500, his household furniture and effects, his residence at Harbledon for life, and an annuity of £800; among the other legacies there is one of £100 to the General Kent and Canterbury Hospital. The residue of the property is divided among his family.

The will of Lieutenant-General Sir William Bell, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant of a brigade of Royal Horse Artillery, who died on March 28, at South Lodge, Ripon, was proved on the 21st ult., at the District Registry, Wakefield, under £12,000, by Major-General William Harrison Askwith, the acting executor. The testator leaves £500 each to the Ripon Dispensary and the Church Missionary Society, and, subject to some other legacies, gives the residue of his property to his brother, Thomas Bell.

The will of Mr. Augustus Glossop, known as Augustus Harris, of No. 2, Bedford-place, Russell-square, stage-manager of Covent-Garden Theatre, was proved, on the 2nd inst., by Horace John Semple, the acting executor.

The will of William Griffiths Beavan, of Kingston, Herefordshire, was proved, on the 1st inst., by Richard Walker and Henry Frederick Meredith, the acting executors, under £45,000. The testator leaves to his nephew, William Beavan Martin, £3000; to his nephew-in-law, Robert Lodge, £2000; to Henry Frederick Meredith and James Meredith, £100 each; to his niece Mrs. Winifred Anne Mitchell all his real estate in Herefordshire; and to his niece Mrs. Winifred Sarah Walker all his real estate in Radnorshire. The residue of his property testator divides between his said two nieces.

The will of John Smith, Esq., of Downe Court, Kent, was proved, on the 4th ult., by Charles Harris, Henry Cooper, and Carew Sanders Robinson, the executors, under £25,000.

The will and codicil of Baron Albert Mirabeau Dowleaux, who was in the service of the Government of India, Knight of the Iron Crown of Austria, Grand Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph, Knight of the Russian Order of the Crown, and Vice-Chairman of the Justices of the Peace in Calcutta, was proved, on the 28th ult., by Arthur Fleming Hewett, the acting executor.

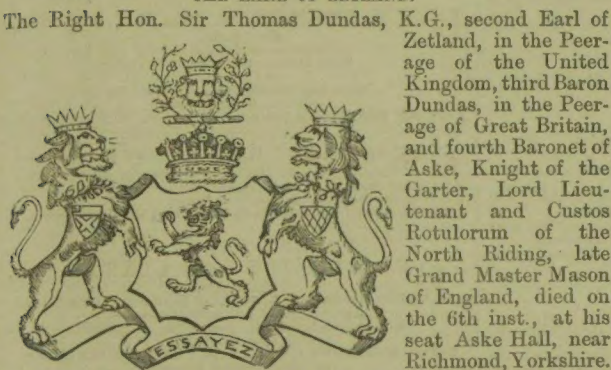
Miss Harrison, of Weston Hall, Sheffield, who died a few days ago, has left the following munificent legacies:—Church Missionary Society, £10,000; Religious Tract Society, £6000; Colonial and Continental Church Society, £5000; Church Patronage Society, and the London Association in Aid of the Moravian Missions, £4000 each; the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, and the Baptist Missionary Society, £3000 each; the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Turkish Missions Aid Society, and the Foreign Aid Society, £2000 each; the Church Pastoral

Aid Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Sheffield Scripture-Readers' Society, the Sheffield General Benevolent Society, the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, the Mission to Seamen Society, and the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, £1000 each; the Army Scripture-Readers' Society, the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East, the London Hibernian Society in Aid of the Church Education Society for Ireland, the Ladies' Hibernian Female Society, the Irish Society for Promoting the Spiritual Education and Religious Instruction of Irish Roman Catholics, and the Scripture-Readers' Society for Ireland, £700 each. The deceased lady has also left legacies of £500 each to eight other societies; a legacy of £400, four legacies of £300 each, seventeen legacies of £200 each, and sixteen legacies of £100 each, making a total of £63,500. During her lifetime Miss Harrison built several churches and schools, and contributed to numerous charitable institutions.

The Manchester papers state that Mr. Nathan Lees, who formerly carried on an extensive business as a cotton manufacturer at Dukinfield, died last week. He is reported to have left two millions and a half of money, besides landed property. He was never married, and was seventy-five years of age.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF ZETLAND.



The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Dundas, K.G., second Earl of Zetland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, third Baron Dundas, and fourth Baronet of Aske, Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the North Riding, late Grand Master Mason of England, died on the 6th inst., at his seat Aske Hall, near Richmond, Yorkshire. His Lordship was born Feb. 5, 1795, the eldest son of Lawrence, second Lord Dundas (created Earl of Zetland in 1838), by Harriet, his wife, daughter of General John Hale. The family from which the Earl descended was a junior branch of the great and ancient house of Dundas of Dundas, one of the oldest and most distinguished in Scotland. His Lordship married, Sept. 6, 1823, Sophia Jane, youngest daughter of the late Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., but was left a widower, without issue, May 21, 1865. During his father's lifetime he sat in the House of Commons, a consistent Liberal, from 1818 to 1839 (when he succeeded to the family honours), always for the borough of Richmond, with the exception of the interval 1830 to 1835, when he represented the city of York. In 1861 he was created a Knight of the Thistle, and in 1873 he received the insignia of the Garter. For a long series of years Lord Zetland was honourably associated with the turf. As his Lordship leaves no child, his nephew and heir, Lawrence Dundas, Esq., M.P. for Richmond, born Aug. 16, 1844, becomes third Earl of Zetland. He was married, Aug. 3, 1871, to Lady Lilian Lumley, daughter of the Earl of Scarborough.

The portrait of the Earl of Zetland, on page 469, is from a photograph by Mayall and Co., Regent-street.

LADY BARRETT-LENNARD.

Georgina Matilda, Dowager Lady Barrett-Lennard, died on the 7th inst., at her residence in Grosvenor-street. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., of Faskine, Lanarkshire, by Susannah, his wife, daughter and sole heiress of George T. Goodenough, Esq., of Bordwood, Isle of Wight; and was married, first, to H. D. Milligan, Esq. She was married, secondly, June 29, 1833, to Sir Thomas Barrett-Lennard, Bart. (so created 1801), who died in 1857.

LADY AGNES MURRAY.

Lady Agnes Caroline Murray died, on the 8th inst., in Chester-street, Grosvenor-place. Her Ladyship was born April 19, 1839, the eldest daughter of James, present Duke of Montrose, K.T., by the Hon. Caroline Agnes Horsley-Beresford, youngest daughter of John, second Lord Decies; and was married, Sept. 15, 1859, to Colonel John Murray (late Grenadier Guards), of Polmaise, in the county of Stirling.

SIR E. HUTHWAITE.

Sir Edward Huthwaite, K.C.B., died at Nynece Tal, India, on the 5th ult., aged seventy-nine. He received his military education at Woolwich and Addiscombe, and entered the Bengal (now the Royal) Artillery in 1810. He served through the Nepal War, 1815-16; subsequently in Oude and the Mahratta and Burmese War, and was at the siege of Bhurtore, January, 1826. He was not actively employed from that year till 1845, when he shared in the Sutlej campaign, including the battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon. Sir Edward was afterwards in command of the foot artillery in the Punjab, and was present at the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. He had received several medals, and was twice mentioned in the thanks of the Houses of Parliament, was created a C.B. in 1846, and K.C.B. in 1869. At the time of his death Sir Edward was Colonel Commandant 16th Brigade R.A. He was never married.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL G. T. C. NAPIER.

Lieutenant-General George Thomas Conolly Napier, C.B., Colonel of the 22nd Regiment, died, at 1, Morpeth-terrace, Westminster, on the 5th inst. He was born in 1816, and entered the Army in 1832. He commanded the Cape Mounted Riflemen at the battle of Groonga and throughout the Kaffir wars of 1846-7 and 1850-2. At the action of the Berea he was at the head of the cavalry brigade. Lieutenant-General Napier was for some years an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and was made a C.B. in 1853. He became Captain in 1841, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1848, Colonel in 1854, Major-General in 1861, and Lieutenant-General in 1871; and was appointed Colonel of the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment in May last year.

The officers and men of the 93rd Highlanders have been entertained by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, previous to their departure from that city. The regiment is succeeded by the 91st Highlanders, from Fort George.

At Gloucester Mr. Wait, the Conservative candidate, has been elected by a majority of eighty-three over his Liberal opponent, Mr. Robinson, the ex-Mayor of the city—the numbers being—Wait, 1850; Robinson, 1767.

Many of the Northamptonshire farmers have combined to resist the Labourers' Union, and refuse to employ men belonging to that organisation. At Haddenham 200 men have been locked out, and the farmers decline to take them into their service unless they leave the union.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

H. R., Piccadilly.—If you will send us a diagram of the position at the end of the game mentioned you shall have our opinion.

H. B., Thurloe-square.—They shall be examined and reported on speedily.

JUNIOR.—The little *Huddersfield College Magazine* is the sort of publication for you. It combines literature and chess, neither of an abstruse description; and, costing only three-pence a month, is within the reach of every schoolboy.

THE MANAGER OF THE "BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION."—"We cannot undertake to publish problems which we have never seen and examined."

H. D., Dalington, Cheshire.—The periodical you name ceased to exist many years ago.

J. W., Montreal.—We are always pleased to receive specimens of Canadian chess, and to have promising accounts of the progress the game is making throughout the Dominion.

L. L. D.—G. M. T.—See notice to "A. S. Palmer and J. Janson" in our last Number.

JAMES ROUTH.—Problem No. 1522 cannot be solved in the way you suggest.

A. DE GOGORZA.—Many thanks for the correction.

EAST MARDEN.—Black diagrams for chess problems can be obtained from Mr. Dangerfield, lithographer, of Fiddrill-street, Covent-Garden.

G. W. NIVEN.—1. It shall have early attention. 2. The solutions mentioned were never published.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1523 has been received from H. P.—A. D. Gilbert—Logo—T. W. Morris—E. Hannaford—A. Kistigury—K. S. R.—Owlet—G. M. F.—Enslid—J. M. Burn—Kt to Q R 4th—T. W. Canterbury—St. Clair—R. L. Hawick—T. Lamb—R. W. D.—L. L.—F. T. Ewing—James Routh—H. Rife—S. M.—A. J. Maas—Huff—W. G. D.—W. Airey—L. S. B.—Piercy—St. John—W. R. B.—Senex—Barrow—Hedges—M. P.—H. B.—A. A.—Omega—John O'Neill—J. Robert Annis—E. H. J.—W. W. Marshall—Ronald—H. and E. Frau of Lyons—Dewsbury Chess Club—St. Hall—Silver Knight—J. Janson—M. D.—H. R. of Monna—S. Boyd—East Marden—W. Groux—W. R. S.—G. S. Thornbury—Bost—Clive Crockey—W. B. Wood—H. F. Tiffen—A. de Gogorza.

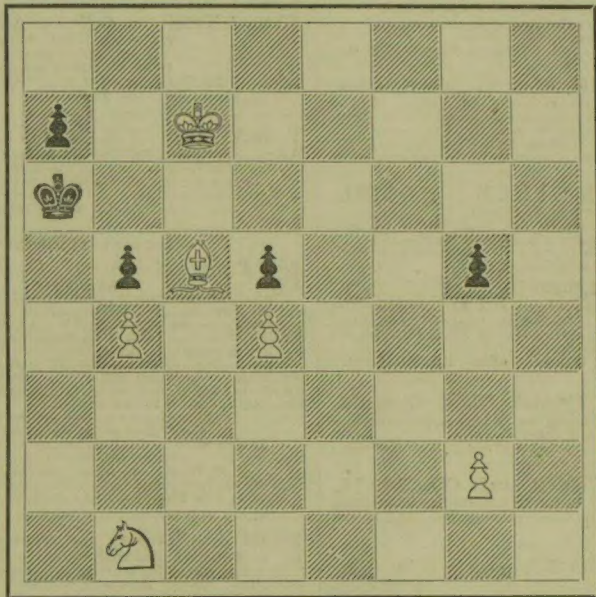
AN AMATEUR is desirous of playing a game at chess by correspondence. Address E. F. K., Fisher's, 13, Moorgate-street, E.C.

* * Many answers are unavoidably postponed from want of space.

PROBLEM NO. 1525.

By Mr. W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following instructive game was played in the second match between Messrs. BIRD and WISKER.—(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. W.) WHITE (Mr. B.)

1. P to K 3rd P to K B 4th
2. P to K Kt 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to K Kt 2nd P to K 4th
4. Kt to K 2nd P to Q 4th
5. P to Q 4th P to K 5th
6. Castles

By casting on this side in his present cramped position, Mr. Wisker subjected himself to almost certain destruction.

7. P to Q Kt 3rd B to K 3rd
8. B to Q Kt 2nd P to K R 4th

The coup just.

9. P to K R 4th Kt to K Kt 5th
10. Kt to K B 4th B to K B 2nd
11. P to B 4th P to K Kt 4th
12. P takes K Kt P Q takes P
13. Kt to Q B 3rd P to K R 5th
14. Q to K sq P takes Q B P
15. Kt to Q K 5th Kt to Q R 3rd
16. P to Q 5th R to K R 3rd
17. P to B 4th B to Q B 4th
18. B to Q 4th Castles

This looks hazardous, but we believe it the best course he could pursue for strengthening his attack.

19. Kt takes R P (ch) K to Kt 2nd
20. Kt to Q B 6th R to K sq
21. P to Q R 4th P takes K Kt P
22. P takes P Q R to K R sq

Mr. Bird was quite right not to double his Rook before. He could now do so with impunity, and with crushing effect.

23. R to Q R 2nd B takes B
24. Kt takes B K R to R 7th

Up to this point the second player appears to us to have done his attack irreproachably; but at this moment he unaccountably overlooked the obvious way to win the game in three or four moves. For example:—

25. B takes R Q to K R 8th (ch)
26. K takes R Q to K B 3rd
and how could his opponent have averted the threatened mate? Taking the King's Pawn with the Bishop, or playing the Bishop to K B 3rd, or the Kt to K R 3rd or 5th, would merely have delayed the inevitably fatal result a move or two.

25. K R to K B 2nd Kt takes R

So powerful was the attack Mr. Bird obtained in the early part of the battle that even here we believe he could have won the game by playing the Queen to K R 3rd. For suppose—

26. K to B sq (best)
Playing the Kt or Bishop to K R 3rd is manifestly useless.

27. B takes R Q to K R 8th (ch)
28. K to K 2nd Kt takes R
and the second player wins a Piece.

BLACK (Mr. W.) WHITE (Mr. B.)

We are much mistaken indeed if he could not have won by the more heroic course of playing his Q Kt to Q Kt 5th. *Es gr.*—

25. Kt to Q Kt 5th Kt to Q Kt 5th
26. Q takes Kt* Kt takes K P
27. Kt from Q 4th to K 2nd

He has not time, we believe, to prosecute the counter-attack on the Q's side, and playing Bishop or Kt to K R 3rd ends in his assured defeat.

27. Q to K R 3rd
and the attack appears to be irresistible. * 26. Q R to Q Kt 2nd, Q to K R 3rd or Kt to K 6th.

And again the attack seems sufficiently strong to win.

27. Kt takes K B P Kt takes Kt
Taking this Kt with the Queen would cost the game.

28. R to Q R 3rd
If Kt to K R 3rd, the reply is Q takes P, and then, if R to Q R 3rd, follows P to K 6th.

28. Kt takes Kt P
29. Kt to K R 3rd R from K R sq takes Kt
30. B takes R R to K R 8th (ch)
31. K to Kt 2nd Kt to K 7th, dis. ch, and wins.

26. Q takes Kt K R to K R 2nd
27. P to Q R 5th B to K R 4th
28. P takes P P takes P
29. Kt to Q Kt 5th B to K B 6th
30. B takes B P takes B
31. Q takes P Q to K Kt 5th
32. Q takes Q R to K R 8th (ch)
33. K to B 2nd P takes Q
34. Kt to Q 6th (ch) K to R 2nd
35. P to K 4th K R to R 7th (ch)
36. Kt to Kt 2nd

Mr. Wisker has now very much the advantage, and he maintains it skilfully to the end.

36. R to K B sq (ch)
37. Kt to K B 5th Kt to Kt 2nd
38. K to K 3rd Kt to Q B 4th
39. R to K B 2nd R to Q R sq
40. Kt to Q 6th (ch) K to B 2nd
41. Kt to Q Kt 5th K to Q 2nd (ch)
42. R to B 7th (ch) K to B sq
43. R to B 8th (ch) K to Kt 2nd
44. R takes R K takes R
45. Kt to K B 4th R to Q B 7th
46. Kt to K 6th Kt to Kt sq
47. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt
48. Kt to Q 6th K to B 2nd
49. P to K 5th K to Q 2nd
50. K to B 4th R to K 7th
51. Kt to K 4th R to Q 7th
52. P to K 6th (ch) K to K 2nd
53. K to K 5th R takes P
54. P to Q 6th (ch) K to B sq
55. P to K 7th (ch) Resigns.

GLASGOW CHESS CLUB.—At the previous annual meeting, held in October, it was unanimously resolved that in future the club year should begin and end in May. In accordance with that resolution, the annual meeting for election of office-bearers, &c., was held in the club-room, 7, Royal Bank-place, on Saturday afternoon—W. W. Mitchell, Esq., president, in the chair—when the treasurer submitted his report for the past year, showing the progress and present prosperity of the club. The report was approved of. Several changes of the rules and by-laws of the club, and additions thereto, were then considered, and, under the able guidance of Sheriff Spens and others, were successfully completed. Messrs. Hunter and Jenkins, the late secretary and treasurer, having declined re-election, Mr. A. Berwick kindly consented to act as such until others were appointed. The following office-bearers were then elected for the year 1873-4, viz.—Honorary President, Henry Glassford Bell, Esq., Sheriff of Lanarkshire; President, W. W. Mitchell, Esq.; Vice-presidents, Sheriff Spens and J. R. Duguid, Esq.; Interim Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. A. Berwick; Honorary Directors—Robert Dalglisch, Esq., M.P., Duncan Smith, Esq., George Macfarlane, Esq., C.A., B. Eckhout, Esq., J. D. Outram, Esq., W. R. W. Smith, Esq., Wm. West Watson, Esq., J. D. Campbell, Esq., Rev. J. Donaldson, J. W. Paterson, Esq., Wm. Weir, Esq., M.D., John Finlay, Esq. Council—Mr. John Jenkins, champion; Messrs. A. K. Murray, W. F. Murray, Andrew Hunter, R. M. Grant, James Birch, Henry Fairlie. A vote of thanks to the chairman, and another to Mr. Berwick, terminated the proceedings.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

At the meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, held during the past month at Willis's Rooms, two papers of interest were read—one "On the Manufacture of Iron and Steel by a Direct Process," by Mr. C. W. Siemens; and the other, "On the Combustion of Powdered Fuel in Revolving Furnaces," by Mr. T. R. Crampton. The president, Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell, delivered an inaugural address, in which he reviewed the condition and prospects of the iron trade, the prospects of which in this country in the immediate future cannot be regarded without some anxiety. It does not appear probable that the existing high price of coal can be maintained; nevertheless, the persistent tendencies among transitory oscillations are upward, and every increase in the price of coal operates to the advantage of the foreign smelter, even if he has to procure coal from this country, as the freight then forms a relatively less item of cost. Good ores are becoming very scarce and dear in this country, and iron ores are now brought from Spain and other distant parts. Of this ore the chief item of cost is the freight; and, as it takes two tons of the very best ore to make a ton of iron, it will be more beneficial to load a vessel homeward with iron rather than with ore, as she will thus carry virtually twice as much. Mr. Bell considers that hereafter our greatest competitor in the iron trade will be the United States, which possesses immense deposits of good coal and of good iron ore. But in truth many other countries besides the United States will compete with us in this industry, and Spain and Italy will probably both be early in the field. Mr. Siemens's design is to make iron or steel direct from the ore by a process of cementation, and in this proceeding there is nothing very new. But the novelty consists in the nature of the mechanical arrangements for carrying the system into operation. He mixes the powdered ore with a certain quantity of powdered coal and with suitable fluxes, and when the mixture is heated to a high temperature the coal deoxidises the ore, and metallic iron is the product. The crude iron thus obtained is transferred to a revolving furnace like Danks's, by the action of which the metal is rolled into balls for shingling. The revolving furnace is heated by a flame which enters through a passage constituting one half of the axis, and escapes through a passage constituting the other half, the flame being projected with sufficient force to enable it to sweep round the furnace before its escape. The advantages claimed for this process by Mr. Siemens are that less fuel is used, and that the ores are not contaminated by the impurities of the coal. On the whole, it may be said that the system promises well, although it has not yet been very completely matured. But to us it appears probable that better arrangements than those proposed by Mr. Siemens will be introduced hereafter. In Mr. Crampton's furnace for burning powdered fuel, the coal and air are fed in by a fan. This system of burning coal-dust originated with Mr. Bourne, by whom it was patented in 1856. But he experienced the same difficulty which Mr. Crampton has subsequently experienced, and which we do not discern any special means in his present furnace to surmount—that is the fine particles of coal-dust were carried unburnt into the flues unless they were reduced to a very impalpable powder, and the cost of such extreme reduction was too serious an item to be encountered, amounting as it did to more than the cost of the coal itself. If the coal be very bituminous and be powdered very fine it may be burnt in the furnace; but if somewhat anthracitic, like common Welsh coal, it will not be wholly burnt even if ground by millstones, and the portion which passes away will be lost.

The opium exported from Turkey is in great measure shipped from Smyrna. The poppy grows in the country on the banks of the Meander and in the district around Afium Kara Hissar. Recent advices from Asia Minor state that the whole opium crop of this year is not expected to exceed 2000 cases, against 4000 in 1872 and 9000 in 1871.

Carr's disintegrator, an apparatus for pulverising clay, coal, and other substances by introducing them into two cages of bars, one placed within the other, and revolving in opposite directions, has long been known as a most efficient instrument for accomplishing its intended object. Mr. Carr has lately extended the sphere of his machine to the function of pulverising wheat and other grain, so as to supersede the action of millstones in the production of flour; and an example of this application will be found in the machinery department at South Kensington. Instead of two or three concentric cages, as in the common disintegrator, Mr. Carr employs in his disintegrating-mill a much larger number, and they are larger in diameter, of less width, and are run at a higher speed. The wheat or other grain is first soaked and passed between rollers to crush it. A bent pipe near the centre of the horizontal axis introduces the crushed grain into the central cage, and, each particle being driven outward thence by the centrifugal force, force, has to run the gauntlet of all the pins or bars of the several concentric cages, which are rotated at a high speed in opposite directions, so that on reaching the periphery it is completely broken up and reduced to powder. This powder is then sifted to separate the bran. It is stated that one machine of moderate size on this construction will do as much work as thirty pairs of millstones. The grain is not liable to heat in the operation, and the troublesome business of re-toothing the millstones at short intervals is avoided altogether, since no millstones are employed, except for grinding the semolina, which is one of the products.

It is stated that by the addition of a small quantity of gelatine to the solution of sulphate of copper used in electrotyping the brittleness of the deposited copper is prevented.

Coal has long been known to exist in large quantities in China, and in some places it is worked by the natives. In the province of Hunan a coal-field is known to exist of an area of 21,000 square miles, and in some parts the coal is accessible to water transport. The total area of the known coal-fields in China is said to be 400,000 square miles. Many proposals have been made to the Chinese Government by foreigners for leave to work this coal, but hitherto without success.

It is stated in *Nature* that an engineering college is about to be established in Japan, and that some of the professors have already been nominated. In connection with this undertaking it is proposed to institute a geological survey of Japan, and a technical workshop, with steam-engines and machine tools, will also be established.

In *Les Mondes* MM. Houzeau and Renard state that, when concentrated ozone reacts upon pure benzene at 178 deg. Fahr., a gelatinous body is formed, to which the name of czo-benzene has been given. Dried in vacuo this substance becomes highly explosive. It is very unstable, so that when left in air, in carbonic acid, or even in vacuo, it changes rapidly. A mixture of bicarburetted hydrogen and ozone detonates without heat, light, or electricity, but the ozone must be strongly concentrated to do this.

The Court of Common Council has declined, by a large majority, to sanction any present extension of the tramway system in the City.

NEW MUSIC.

THE MAGIC OF MUSIC. By W. C. LEVEY. This favourite Song, in C, E flat, or F, 4/4, for Piano, by Kube, &c.; also easily arranged by Jules Richard, 2a, Half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

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FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retail everywhere.

THE CORALITE TOOTH PASTE. Sold every where, at 1s. 6d. per Box. Prepared only by Messrs. GABRIEL, Dentists, 72, Ludgate-hill, London.

JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colours, 6d. each RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS, completely dyed in ten minutes without soiling the hands. Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists and Stationers.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS, CARRIAGE LININGS, &c., where faded or worn, may be painted or sponged with a solution of JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. The following colours are recommended:—Crimson, Magenta, Orange, Canary, Mauve, Green, Blue, Violet, Slate. Price A Sixpenny Bottle in half-pint of hot water (add more water for brighter shades). JUDSON'S DYES. Of all Chemists and Stationers.

HOOPING-COUGH.—ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION. The celebrated Effectual Cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agent, Edwards, 38, Old Change, London. Sold retail by most Chemists. Price 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For scrofula, erysipelas, skin and blood diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 3d. each; and in Cases of Six Bottles, 11s. each; of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 27 or 132 stamps by the Proprietor, F. J. Clarke, Chemist, Lincoln.

"AMYNTERION" MAGNETIC BELTS, &c., for Rheumatism, Indigestion, Nervous and Chest Complaints, &c. Price, 4s. to 42s.—For Pamphlets, with Testimonials, apply to SCHWENKE, GILL, and CO., 38, Fleet-street (Cook's Office), London.

WATER CUSHIONS for INVALIDS (HOOPER'S), affording instant relief from pressure, and effectually preventing bed-sores by their ease, softness, and elasticity. Illustrated price-list free by post.—Hooper, Manufacturer of Water Mattresses and Water Cushions to the Queen, 7, Pall-mall East, S.W., and at 55, Grosvenor-street, W.

FASHIONABLE MANTLES.—The selection of Novelties was never more attractive than at this season. Ladies are invited to inspect them at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Show-Rooms, 256, Regent-street, W.

FASHIONABLE SILK COSTUMES, in Black, Mauves, Greys, and all those neutral and subdued Shades generally so difficult to obtain, are to be seen in great profusion at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Show-Rooms, 256 to 262, Regent-street, W.

JAPANESE and BEAUTIFUL MATERIAL COSTUMES, in a very great variety of New Fabrics, from 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. A charming collection at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Establishment, 256 to 262, Regent-street, W.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS in the highest perfection of quality. PETER ROBINSON supplies good useful Black Silks from 4s. to 70s. the Full Dress; and superior and most enduring qualities from 3 1/2 to 10 guineas. Patterns free. Address, Peter Robinson, 256, Regent-street.

PRETTY SILKS for YOUNG LADIES. White Grounds with Black, Grey, Steel, and Mauve Stripes; also Plain Silks in Greys, Mauves, Slates, and a variety of subdued shades, from 20 yards for 43 15s. 6d. upwards; any length cut at the same rate. Patterns free. Address, PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

BLACK DRESSES, at 12s. 9d., 15s. 6d., and 18s. 6d., the materials new and useful; Black Dresses, the skirts made up, at 1 guinea; Black Silk Dresses, the skirts made up, at 1 guinea 10s. 6d. upwards, at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

DRESSMAKING.—Ladies Purchasing Skirts which may be required for immediate wear can have the Bodies made up at a very short notice at moderate charge either by the French or English Dressmaker. PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

URGENT MOURNING. "ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM," MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approval—no matter the distance—with an excellent French Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge. PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, Regent-street, London. Funerals Furnished, if requested.

SUPERIOR CRAPES.—The NEW CRAPE, with full rich Crimp, for Widows and Families, from 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per yard. Will not injure by exposure to rain. These Crapes are made expressly for PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, and cannot be obtained elsewhere in such perfection.

MOURNING for FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price. SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, } 35s. to 5 guineas. trimmed crapes. } Per yard.

UNTEARABLE WIRE-GROUND BLACK GRENADES and Strong Barages. The Skirts made up and Material for Bodice, from 25s. 6d. to 3 guineas; or cut by the yard, from 10s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

WEST CENTRAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.—Every requisite for Family or Complimentary Mourning, in every new style of Costume, made of all the fashionable fabrics, ready for immediate wear, always in stock. Orders promptly executed at prices much below West-End houses. HOWITT and COMPANY, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

CHAPMAN'S IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS. The prices vary from 22 1/2s. to 5 guineas the full Robe of 12 yards, the wear guaranteed and a warranty given. Bonnet's Black Silks, lowest prices ever known, 4s. 11d. per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS.—The rage for these Silks continues unabated. A splendid assortment always kept in stock. JAPANESE SILKS { The celebrated Silver-finish, } 7s. 11d. { 45 in. wide .. } 7s. 11d. JAPANESE SILKS { Striped, very rich, 22 in. wide } 3s. 6d. JAPANESE SILKS { Richest Quality .. } 2s. 9d. JAPANESE SILKS { All Colours .. } 1s. 11d. Patterns free. CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

RICH JAPANESE SILKS.—An extraordinary quantity of Rich Satin Stripe Japanese Silks. These goods have been purchased from an American firm who, through pressure, have been compelled to sell below value. They are in a large variety of colourings, the stripe being a quarter of an inch wide. These goods are a bargain, and, as I anticipate a quick sale, ladies desiring patterns should write immediately. 22 inches wide, 2s. 11d. per yard. CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

BROCHE DE FLANDRES is the Latest Novelty introduced, exquisitely pretty, and, since fashion has decreed that plain materials must give place to fancy ones, Broche de Flandres will be welcomed by every lady of good taste who may want a charming costume for summer wear. It is chiefly composed of silk, and numbers some of the beautiful shades that are now so much the mode. 4s. 6d. per yard, 22 inches wide. CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

FOREIGN FIBRE LUSTRES.—Wash in soap and water only, and after ironing the lustre rises brighter than ever. These Lustres, of which I possess an almost endless variety, still continue to retain their hold on popular favour, simply from their utility. According to the purchaser's fancy, they are capable of being made either into simple morning dresses or stylish promenade costumes. They are specially adapted for garden and country wear. Prices, 6s. 6d. to 1s. 3d. per yard, 22 in. wide. CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.—Patterns free.

SHANTONG, or ASIATIC SILK, is entirely unlike our home productions, being hand-pun, and consequently so durable, that one dress will wear out three of an ordinary material. It does not weigh the weight of French Silk, and therefore is admirably adapted for summer wear. Each Dress contains ten or twenty yards, according to the width. Price 25s., 30s., and 35s. CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

IMITATION JAPANESE SILKS, 6s. 9d. for twelve yards, or 6s. 9d. per yard, 18 in. wide. These extraordinary goods have the appearance of Real Japanese Silks and are warranted to wash well. Patterns free. CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

Established in Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine. **BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS** are invited to inspect, at CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S Warehouses, the various quality designs in Underclothing Silks, Fancy Dress Materials of Costume